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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FHIROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XXI NO 121 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

MALAVIYA'S CHALLENGE TO HOARE

Ready To Lead Evidence and Substantiate Charges

Out Of The Gloaming.

Horror of Horrors! The "Sind Observer" not only says that Gandhiji is fond of jokes, but urges that the world would be better if Indian politicians cultivated a sense of humour. Forward C. R.!

* * * *

More profound wisdom from Sind:

"The affairs of Europe and the world are in such a horrible mess that it is only a very strong National Government in England that holds the key to turn the heavy lock of international imperial and domestic problems."

Rather hard task for the National Government, but no doubt with this bright encouragement from Karachi they will be spurred to still greater efforts.

* * * *

From the same journal comes a gloomy prophecy about our old friend Winston.

"Mr. Churchill will die of a broken heart like his father. Lord Randolph Churchill, who after leaving the Tory Party had no place to live in three spheres of the world."

He won't be Winston if he fails to find a fourth sphere for his activities, and he might find it in Sind

* * * *

"GERMANY FOR PEACE"
NAVAL MANOEUVRES AT KIEL"

Like the good old days that preceded the war, with quite a good imitation of the Kaiser on the war-path to peace.

* * * *

Great as was their longing for peace, just as great was their determination to obtain for Germans equality and freedom, said Hitler on boarding a German pocket cruiser. The British Fleet is the greatest factor in preserving the peace, as we know. Hitler means to be a pocket peacemaker too.

* * * *

Mr Doulatram Jairamdas has been served with an order by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to leave Bombay, to proceed to Hyderabad (Sind) and not to leave there without the permission of the local D. S. P.

* * * *

To make the picture complete the D. S. P. of Hyderabad should, on arrival, serve him with an order directing him to proceed to Timbuktu and not to leave there without the order of the local Commissarie.

* * * *

Incidentally, it may be mentioned, Mr. Jairamdas has spoilt the joke by proceeding to Poona. Or, perhaps, he hasn't, who knows?

* * * *

A 20-year old Bengali Brahmin youth who tackled a seven-and-a-half feet long tiger in Bankura single-handed and overpowered it is now lying in hospital and the District Magistrate has been moved for the grant of an adequate reward for the young man by his fellow villagers.

* * * *

They must be a simple confiding lot. It is just as likely that on leaving the hospital he will be arrested and interned. In these days of Terrorism one has to be careful. A youth who does not fear to face a tiger might one day tackle a lion.

* * * *

Hoare declined to interfere with the Bombay Corporation because it was "autonomous" and could do anything it liked. Doesn't he know that our Sabawallas and Karanjawallas know better, and what a Secretary of State can't do, a mere Minister can! Police Commissioners can work wonders in India!

* * * *

The problem of unemployment in Cochin, says an official document, has reached a stage where, unless the conditions brighten in the near future, the "equanimity of the labouring classes may soon be ruffled." Dear dear! Things are getting very serious indeed when the labouring classes look like getting ruffled.

* * * *

Conditions are better in British India, because the Government refuse to be ruffled and their stoic calm paralyses the thinking capacity of the whole country. Thus everything goes on smoothly and we have no unemployment problem in British India

* * * *

The circus was touring Scotland. The baboon died and was cast into a ditch. Two Highlanders passed and saw the corpse.

"Who'll that be now?" asked Tam

"I dinna ken," replied Angus, thoughtfully. "It's no' red enough for a Macgregor and no' black enough for a Macdonald. I'm thinking it must be one o'

INDIA NOT WANTED

Economic Conference To Meet Without Our Delegation

CONSULTEES IN LONDON

They Will Probably Be Required To 'Represent' India Under H. M.'s Government

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 23.

No authoritative statement is forthcoming as to whether India will take part in the World Economic Conference which commences in London on the 12th of June. It was belitved here a few days ago that Sir George Schuster, accompanied by Dr. Meek, Director of Commercial Intelligence, might be proceeding on 27th instant and that some of the delegates already in London in connection with the Joint Committee or two other Conferences might be roped in fodthis purpose. Enquiries in the official circles to-day have failed to elicit any confirmation of this report.

On the other hand it seems certain that Sir George Schuster is not proceeding for the Conference and the prevalent view here is that no representative as such from India will be sent. Consultations have been undoubtedly proceeding between Simla and White Hall during the last few weeks on this subject and it may now be confidently stated that India will be officially represented by his Majesty's Government itself while the group of persons chosen from among those now in London in connection with the Conference on Indian matters will be asked to attend the World Economic Conference as India's delegates.

NEW JOB FOR SCHUSTER.

The fact that Lady Schuster is returning to India to-morrow from England has but confirmed the report that Sir George is not going. I further learn that Sir George will take a leading part in the Conference which is being convened in July in Simla of the Directors and Ministers of Industries from provinces in order to discuss several problems connected with the sugar industry in India.

HIGHLANDER SCRATCHED

LONDON, May 23.

Highlander was scratched from Derby to-day.—Reuter.

WILL WELCOME PROSECUTION

My Criticism Of Benares Magistrate Unanswered, Says Panditji In Cable To London

BENARES, May 23.

With reference to the report of questions and answers in the House of Commons yesterday regarding Pandit Malaviya's statement about the ill-treatment of Congress delegates in Calcutta, Pandit Malaviya sent today the following cable to Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Morgan Jones and Mr. Thomas Williams, the House of Commons, London:

WELCOME PROSECUTION

"With reference to the questions in Commons, if Government institute public inquiry regarding the charges of ill treatment of Congress delegates in Calcutta,, I will have evidence led to substantiate them. If inquiry is not held I would welcome prosecution.

BENARES WOMEN'S CASE

Regarding Benares women's case, my printed criticism of Magistrate's judgment sent to you and other friends in November last has remained unanswered by the Government. It has fully established the truth of the case. —MALAVIYA."—A. P.

Gandhiji Passes Another Good Day

Satisfactory General Condition Maintained Unimpaired: Poet Sends Prayer To Parnakuti

POONA, May 23.

The official bulletin issued at four this evening from Parnakuti, states:—

"Gandhiji has passed another good day. Though he is obviously weaker, he is free from any physical discomfort or pain and his satisfactory general condition is maintained unimpaired."

FRESHER THAN YESTERDAY.

While this morning Gandhiji was fresher than yesterday, perhaps oppressive heat during day was responsible for lowering his vitality perceptibly and in the afternoon he was again looking very weak.

A gist of a couple of important letters was read out to him and for the rest of the time he was peacefully resting with eyes closed. He had been taking water regularly and without any difficulty.

POET'S PRAYER FOR GANDHIJI.

The following prayer for Gandhiji from Poet Tagore was received at Parnakuti yesterday:—

"May your penance bring you close to the bosom of the eternal way from the burdensome pressure of life's malignant facts thus freshening your spirit to fight them with rigorous detachment."—A. P.

LATEST FROM PARNAKUTI

POONA, May 23.

When Syt. Amiya Chakravarthi (D. Tagore's Secretary) delivered the Poet's message to Gandhiji, he is reported to have said: "Tell Gurudev that I treasure his gift. I realise his presence with me. His prayer is a great help to me in this ordeal. God's will be done".

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram who was released yesterday from Bombay jail, arrived here this evening with a view to paying his respects to Gandhiji whom he had no opportunity of meeting since the commencement of his fast.

At the time of wiring Gandhiji is sleeping peacefully.—A. P.

TORY SABRE-RATTLING

Burdwan Says It Is Provoking Indians To Retaliate

WHITE PAPER PROPOSALS

Attempt To Whittle Them Down Will Alienate Every Section

LONDON, May 23.

Warning that real danger ahead lies in the rejection of proposals of the White Paper, is uttered by Maharaja of Burdwan in a letter to the "Times." He says that speeches of Mr. Churchill, Lord Lloyd and others are creating hostile atmosphere in India, making it difficult even for most the loyal and conservative elements not to retaliate against the spirit of racial supremacy and unfriendliness in which utterances are clothed.

He stresses that in view of the definite and often repeated pledges of political freedom and development of responsible self-government, attempt to whittle down the White Paper proposals will alienate every section of India.—Reuter.

ARMS CONFERENCE PROCEDURE

Powers Agree To Discuss Material & Security On Alternate Days

GENEVA, May 23

Compromise in regard to the Disarmament Conference procedure has been reached by which material and security will be considered on alternate days. The meeting of five big powers at Mr. Henderson's Hotel reached the agreement to this effect and the Bureau of Conference concurred.

Accordingly the General Commission in the afternoon will begin with material while security will be discussed to-morrow.—Reuter.

COOKING BREAKFAST IN POWDER MAGAZINE

British Soldiers On Trial In London

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 23.

Astonishing story that Sergeant-Major who, visiting the Powder Magazine at Hyde Park, it is alleged, found Scots guards sentry preparing breakfast in the Cookhouse and rest of guard asleep in the guardroom was told at the Court Martial in the Chelsea Barracks. Before the Courtmartial were Sergeant Albert Fazackerly, 1rst Scots Guards and Guardsman William Fisher Cavender. Company Sergeant Major Taylor related that on visiting the magazine at 5-55 a.m. he found the sentry box deserted, but saw the guards man in cook house preparing breakfast. On inquiring after the whereabouts of the sentry, the guardsman replied: "I am."

Taylor found rest of guard asleep in the guard-room unwashed and unshaven, although the sentry was due to be relieved at 6 a.m.

Decision of the Court will be promulgated in each case.

HOSTILITIES CEASE IN FAR EAST

China & Japan Come To Provisional Agreement

"SINCERITY GESTURE" SAVES PEKING FROM SURRENDER

TOKIO, May 23.

It is authoritatively learnt that Chinese have submitted a definite truce plan to the Japanese through responsible leaders.

The Japanese official quarters appear hopeful of a satisfactory agreement beingreached shortly.—Reuter.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

An earlier cable states;

Japanese troops have virtually completed the investment of Peking according to Japanese despatches. But the War Office declares that reports are very inaccurate and exaggerated. It adds that Japanese patrols have reached but not passed Tungchow, 13 miles east of Peking, while the main body of troops is remaining on line—Miyun, Pingku, Yutien and Kaiping, awaiting Chinese to make the next move.

At present it has no intention of occupying Peking "unless Chinese provoke it."—Reuter.

PEKING, May 23.

PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT.

A provisional peace agreement has been reached.—Reuter.

LATEST.

PEKING SAVED?

The terms of temporary truce have not yet been divulged, but it is certain that Peking has been saved from foreign occupation.—Reuter.

POLAND SHOWS HER TEETH

Declares She Is Sovereign State And Must Be Included In Pact Talks

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WARSAW, May 23.

Poland is definitely opposed to Four Power Pact independently of its form and whether Poland is invited to collaborate or not, states a semi-official communique. It is unanimously held here that the Pact, in its new form, is an attempt to substitute for principle of equality of Nations that of supremacy of certain Powers. It is declared that Poland is a sovereign state and will not be bound by any Pact in discussion in which it has not participated and which it has not signed.

ALL ACCUSED CUSTODIED

Cornwallis Street Raid Sequel

CALCUTTA, May 23.

Mr. Mukandlal Bhattacharyya, police inspector, who was injured yesterday in connection with the raid in Cornawallis Street, was this morning X-rayed but no bullet was found. He is reported to be progressing well.

Dinesh Majumdar, Nalini Das, Jagadananda Mookerjee, Narayandas Banerji, Ratikanta Palit, Manilal Guin, Upendra Mohan Shah and Saushilabala Devi who were arrested in connection with yesterday's raid have been remanded to police custody by the Chief Presidency Magistrate till May 29.—A.P.

NATHIAGALI, May 22.

Lt.-Col. A. E. B. Parsons, Deputy Commissioner of Hazra succeeds Mr. B. J. Gould, Resident of Waziristan, who will be proceeding on eight months' leave about 4th June.—A. P.

FRENCH AIR ACE KILLED

Holder Of World's Long Distance Record In Plane Crash

(Special Cable.)

CHARTRES, May 23.

Captain Arrachart, the famous French Air Ace and the holder of world's long distance record has been killed as a result of his plane crashing while training for Deutsche De La Meurthe Cup.

PUNJAB SETTLES HER PROBLEM

Communal Formula To Be Published

LAHORE, May 23.

It is learnt that the Punjab Communal formula has received final touches and its publication was only delayed on account of certain differences in reference to minor details. It is now understood that these have been adjusted and the settlement is expected to be released for publication to-morrow, or the day after when its copy will immediately be despatched on behalf of those signing it to the clerk, Joint Parliamentary Committee and the Indian Delegates in London.—A. P.

INDUSTRIALISTS WILL MEET AT SIMLA

SIMLA, May 23.

It is understood that Government of India at the request of several local Governments, will hold a conference of Ministers of industries and directors of industries some time in July in Simla.

Advantage will then be taken to discuss several problems that have recently arisen in connection with sugar-cane industry.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.——The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

An Appeal—My dear Gopalkrishna,—You have broken the hearts of your parents by your sudden departure. Your loving father is willing to aid you with funds either in your travels, or educational and business plan, howsoever ambitious. Dutiful son as you always have been, will you not immediately come back or telegraph your whereabouts and dry the constant tears of your sorrowing mother? Your very affectionate Bhickumama. (511).

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Nationalist Hindu bachelor of 30, M.A., decently settled wants to marry a university educated cultured lady. Caste immaterial. Send details with photograph to Box No. 517, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted:—Influential Canvassers and Agents on Salary and Commission for Progressive Life Insurance Office. Apply Box No. 531, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Representatives on 12½ p.m. to sell Sewing Machine, Tea, Cycles, etc. on hire-purchase system. Apply with postage to Box No. 2091, Calcutta. (422).

Wanted immediately persons to supply addresses of residents for Mail Directory. Pay Rs. 35 per month permanently. Apply stating area to Box No. 543, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Local Secretary:—Only those who can invest Rs. 5,500 or more in the Share Capital of the Company need apply. Further they must be influential and energetic to manage the Presidency Branch Office. For terms apply:—Aryan Assurance Ltd. (Est. 1929) No. 7. Mission Row, Calcutta. (6704).

Wanted Two Graduate Assistant Teachers, one with Persian as second language and one with History for the Birla and Harjivandas High School. Pay Rs. 50—5/2—70 per mensem. Apply with testimonials stating pay to the U.S. M. N. Lavingia, President, Danduka Municipality. (6709).

M. T. B. College, Surat:—Applications with testimonials, stating age, experience, minimum salary, are invited for posts of Professor (or Lecturer) of English; Professor (or Lecturer) of Gujarati and English; Lecturer in Arabic; and should reach the Principal before 10th June. At least Second Class at M.A. necessary for first two posts. Appointments till 31st March, 1934, in the first instance. (474).

Applications are invited from capable and energetic gentlemen to take charge of Branches of an Banking and Insurance concern of standing on a graded salary of Rs. 100—10—150, Cash security Rs. 2,000/- essential bearing interest at 5-1/2 per cent and returnable as and when connection terminated. Apply Box No. 485, "Bombay Chronicle."

38. PETROL PUMPS.

A Petrol Sub-Agency with WIC Petrol Pump is to be given at: Matunga, Mahim, Jogeshwari, Borivli, Kurla, Ghatkopar, Karjat, Lonavla, Igatpuri, Nasik, Poona, Apply Secretary, A B C Motor Equipment Co., Ravelin Street, Fort Bombay. (500).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Learn Shorthand By Post In 6 Weeks. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (525).

Wanted students for Electrical and Civil Engineering. Guilds London Diplomas. Railfare and allowances paid. Prospectus on two annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10. (365)

Preparations for London City and Guilds Examinations in Electrical Engineering. Moderate Fees. New students seeking admissions may apply for Prospectus with 2 Anna Stamps to Royal Technical Institute (Registered), Bombay 10. (439).

Presidency Law Classes—Applications are invited from students studying for Law Examinations of University and High Court. Qualified staff including Gold Medalists, prizemen. Success guaranteed. Starting from June. M.G. Dave, Advocate, Souri Building, New Hanuman Lane. (533).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Chief Agent for Lower, Gujrat for Peoples Insurance Co., Ltd. Liberal terms. Business already completed about one crore. Strong National Directorate. Attractive Insurance schemes. Apply Manager, 361, Hornby Road, Bombay. (538).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda Mysore, Ananapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Sirsi Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Sangli, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Godhra, Dhulia, Gwalior, Mhow and Raipur. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Look here 24th and 25th Certain Double for which we are advertising. Don't miss to obtain it. First day Rs. 10; second Rs. 25. Cotton Trade Syndicate, Chira Bazar, Dadiseth Agiari Lane, Vajeram Building. 'Pone 24627. (544).

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted—To know that the Civil Engineering College, Lucknow trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. Next session commences from July for Sub-Overseer, Overseer & Sub-Engineering classes. For free prospectus apply to the Principal. (527).

Wanted Candidates to Qualify as Sub-Engineers; Overseers through correspondence instruction. High Class Diplomas awarded. Prospectus from the Principal, British India Technical College (Registered by Government), Sukkur (Sind). (542).

91. ELECTRICIANS.

Wanted candidates for Electrical and Wireless Courses, etc., London Diplomas. Railfare Paid. "Guide to Chances" on 3 anna stamps—Royal Institute of Engineering Technology, Delhi. (390A)

93. SPECIALISTS.

If your are anxious to know the correct diagnosis of a complex disease or to get a chronic disease cured you should consult Hakim Mohd. Azizkhan (Hons. in Unani:- medicine; Allopathic anatomy, surgery, clinics, diagnosis) consultation free. Calling fee to patients house Rs. 5 Hours of business 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. 115, Bhendy Bazaar, Near Peru Lane. Bombay. (412).

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Machinery for Sale—Two Band knife Cutting machines, several Sewing Machines, Button Hole-making machines, Laundry Machines and several Electric Motors, will be seen at the Mathradas Mills, Delisle Road. (532).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Rapid Gold Blades Means Perfect Clean Shave in a Minute. 12 Shaves per Blade or Money Back. Sold everywhere. Try to-day. (540).

149. PHOTOGRAPHY.

Old established Photographic Studio with goodwill at Kalbadevi Rd. Apply Box No. 539, "Bombay Chronicle."

106. BUILDING MATERIALS.

Beware Landlords, merchants, contractors, Engineers. Why tolerate exploitation by foreigners? We manufacture high class paints, double-boiled linseed oil, varnishes and solicit the patriotic public to encourage swadeshi manufactures. Our products bear registered trade "Ganpati Brand," can compete foreign manufactures, are cheaper in price. Agents wanted. Apply Sardar Paint & Oil Works, 273B, Jhaveri Bazar, Bombay, 2. (455).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch Per Insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

LOST

25 SHARES CERTIFICATES of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., bearing Nos. 460876|46000, standing in the name of Bai Almai Ardeshir Cooper, have been LOST or MISPLACED. Any claim in respect of the said Certificates should be notified at the Company's Office at Sudama House, Bellard Estate, Bombay, within 15 days, otherwise duplicate certificates will be issued, to me.

(Sd.) VIRBAIJI PIROJSHAW BANKER.

(545).

Sale of Useable Wastes

CERTAIN MILL-MADE Useable Wastes, lying ready in the Svadeshi Mills at Kurla are FOR SALE. Those dealers, who are desirous of purchasing them should, after seeing the Wastes at the Mills, submit on or before 31st May, 1933, their written offers with a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to the following address:—

Messrs. TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,
The Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.,
"Bombay House," Bruce St.,
Fort, BOMBAY.

6713.

Legal Notices

For Sale

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the New Darbhanga Mills at Navsari in the Baroda State. The land admeasures about 34 Bighas and the machinery consist amongst others, of about 14,000/- spindles and 500/- looms by well known makers all in working order and about 10,000/- spindles and 350/ looms idle.

Offers are also invited for the purchase of spare machinery lying at the said New Darbhanga Mills and at the Surat Industrial Mills at Surat.

Offers are also invited for purchase of two bungalows at Navsari: one known as Khorshedabad being a big two-storeyed bungalow with big compound and a pucca well and the other opposite to the said Khorshedabad bungalow also having a pucca well both situate on Manecklal Road, and being within five minutes drive from the Railway Station.

Offers must be addressed to the Chief Manager, Raj Darbhanga, at Darbhanga, and must reach him on or before 30th June, 1933. The Chief Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

For full particulars of the above Mills, machinery and bungalows and for inspection please apply to Rai Bahadur Shivramdas Bilasrai Kedia, 24 Marwari Bazar, Bombay.

JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Attorneys for the Honourable Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Darbhanga.

6645.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 and
IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING CO LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Registered Office of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company has from this day been removed from Foras Road, Tardeo, to 113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Dated this 22nd May, 1933.

M.J. DIVECHA,
Liquidator.

6715.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	T	Arrive	Leave
Fushimi Maru	11,000	..	@ 30 May
*Tokiwa Maru	6,972	18 May	28 May
Hakozaki Maru	10,500	..	@ 12 June
xGinyo Maru	9,000	30 May	13 June
*Genoa Maru	6785.	17 June.	2 July.
Hakusan Maru	10,500	..	@ 10 July
*Tottori Maru	5973.	30 June	13 July
Haruna Maru	10,500	..	@ 25 July

*Limited passengers Japanese food.
x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kashima Maru	10,000	8 June	26 June
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	19 June	6 July

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Tatsuta Maru	17,000		21 June
Asama Maru	17,000		5 July

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Heian Maru	11,600	24 June
Hikawa Maru	11,600	17 July

Subject to alteration without notice.

For particulars re Freight and Passage please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279;
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

RAVAL CEMENT TILES

ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
123, Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Sale of secondhand Motor Cars on FRIDAY, the 26th May, 1933, at 3-30 p. m. at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers.

A consignment of re-conditioned cars in England:—
1. Morris Oxford Saloon Body
1 Morris Cowly Saloon.
1. Rover Sun Saloon: Weyman Body.

Inspection and trial can be given three days before the sale between 3 and 5 p. m.

SALE OF A PRESS AND GINNING FACTORY AT NARDANA IN KHANDESH ZILLA, WEST KHANDESH AND VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT MAUZE VARUD TALUKA, KHANDESH.

Sale at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers at 123, Meadows Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 31st May, 1933 at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) by Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., under instructions from Mr. K. H. McCormack, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 905 of 1929 (The Indian Cotton Co. Ltd. v/s. Fatmabai, widow of Sharafali Mahomedali and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Judge's Order dated 25th September, 1931.

LOT NO. 1 (NARDANA TALUKA)

All those nine pieces or parcels of partly agricultural and partly built upon land together with Factories buildings, tenements, dwelling houses and godowns thereon situated at Nardana in Taluka Sind, Kheda District, West Khandesh in Zilla Khandesh Pot Tukdi Sind Khed in the Registration Sub-District of Sind Kheda the detailed particulars of which lands are:—

Serial No.	Survey No.	Entry No.	Area A. G.
1	99	152	6- 2
2	100	153	5-35
3	101 (A)	154	1-38
	101 (B)		1-15
4	101	154	3-13
5	102	156	3-34
6	103	157	3-28
7	104	158	5-31
8	105	159	2- 1
9	200	294	0-38

Together with all fixed machinery for ginning and Pressing Plants, Boilers, Engines, Pumps, Donkeys, Lathes, and other structures of permanent nature built or standing on the aforesaid pieces and parcels of land.

Lot No. II Property at Mauze Varud Taluka Sind. Khed. Zilla Knandesh.

FIRSTLY:

Name of land.	S. No.	Acre.	Gunthas.
(1) Manache Dhing	85	15	32
(2) Ghindha Patiwala	351	10	0
(3) Teliwada	314/2	5	17

SECONDLY:

Land, situate at Mouze Varud, Taluka Sind, Khed District, West Khandesh.

Name of land	S. No.	Acre	Guntha
(1) Deparat-vala	36	5	29
(2) Onkare	42	7	19
(3) Satvales	49	5	37
(4) Chinda Bahi-kamawales	44	8	37
(5) Lilavwala	252	7	15
(6) Gandhaly-vala	349	25	26

THIRDLY:

Land, situate at Mauze Ajande Taluka, Sirpur District, West Khandesh in the Registration Sub-District of Dhulia Khandesh part of S. No. 1 on the West side acre 8-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Solicitors, 121 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

MISTRY & Co..

PRECIOUS JEWELLERY TO BE AUCTIONED.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at 6|12, Bruce Street, Fort. By consent of Mr. Burjorji Cawasji Shethna the heir of Late Mr. Bejonji Naoroji Umrigar and Mrs. Dinbai Keikhasru Ranina, the heir of Late Mrs. Awabai, widow of Bejonji Naoroji Umrigar. Very brilliant and English cut superior quality Diamonds Emerald, Rubies, Bassrai Pearls, etc., Jewellery, ornaments, such as Necklaces, complete full sets, earrings, butties, bangles, pendents, bracelets, etc. On view. Auctioneers MISTRY & CO.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

	Rs
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund now is	20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI BARODA

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi Petlad Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka Kadi Karjan and Port Okha

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman)
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad.
Bhaskarao V Mehta Esq., M.A., LL.B (Bhavnagar)
Maganlal H Kantavala, Esq., M.A (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda
Mr Girdharlal Dosabhai Parikh, B.A., LL.B., (Baroda).
Raj Ratna Bhaiji Dalibhai Amin B.A., M.S.C.I. Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd. Baroda.
Sheth Pransukhlal Mafatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
Mr. Ramlal Hiralal Desai, B.A., LL.B., Naib Dewan, Baroda.
N. M. Muzumdar (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
With effect from 15th April, 1935, interest on daily balance from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- will be allowed at 1 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000/- by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5/- per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 3 per cent by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859).
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay); Poona; Bandra; Bara Bazar, Calcutta); Ahmedabad; Rajkot and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS.
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 1 per cent. per annum. Interest on balances in excess of Rs. 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in accounts for interest amounting to less than Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

2nd Glorious Week !

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO SEE
Shree Sharda Movietone's
SPECTACULAR & STUPENDOUS HINDI-TALKIE
Showing
SUPERIORITY OF WOMAN'S WIT TO MAN'S

RAMBHA RANEE

MEHTA-LUHAR'S BRILLIANT
MUSICAL ROMANCE
With the Reputed Songstresses
Miss DULARI
appearing in 3 Different Roles
Miss GOHAR KARNATAKI
supported by
B. APTE; M. KALE & COMEDIAN AMRITLAL

Shows: 5-15; 8 & 10-30 P.M.

KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

ANAND SANGIT MANDALI
BOMBAY THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9 P.M.

Special Play for "Amas" Holiday

VATSALA—HARAN

Rates:—From 4 As. to 2-4-0.

Again the Queen of the Screen
SULOCHANA
Triumphs in a Social drama
SAUBHAGYA SUNDERI
An Imperial Production
With
ZILLOO, JAMSHEDJI, KHALIL, HADI, CHANDA, GULAM MOHAMED & D. BILLIMORIA
Director: HOMI MASTER
Commencing from Saturday, 27th
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road, Bombay.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
THE CARLTON
Daily at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
To-morrow Matinee at 4 P.M.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
The Great Police Drama!
'RADIO PATROL'
WITH
ROBERT ARMSTRONG
LIL LEE
The inside story of a police battle against lawlessness.
IT'S THRILLING! DRAMATIC!! AMAZING!!!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE TO BE LET
Apply to:
Aryan Electric Company
Opp. Portugese Church,
Girgaum, Bombay 4.
Tel. 24725.

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on 15 December, 2016

GENEVA NEWS ATTRACTED TRADE BUYING IN NEW YORK

Scarcity Of Contracts

CROP PROSPECTS IMPROVING

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Although a considerable volume of business passed in the American Cotton Market yesterday, prices were irregular due to the still uncertain political conditions and reports of beneficial rains over the cotton belt Though the situation in Geneva is somewhat encouraging there is still a good deal of uncertainty as to the finally outcome of the forthcoming Conferences and there is a general desire on the part of Operators and Speculators to await a final and decisive action.

While there were irregular fluctuations due to long liquidation it is also to be observed that prices showed a good resistance. Trade is the only factor that supplies substantial support to the market at every recession and it still firmly believes that the administration is definitely committed to a policy of bringing about higher prices for all commodities, stimulate employment and greatly increase the volume of business.

American cloth business is reported to be very active and sales have considerably advanced above the production level. Besides, the Mill activity is also very appreciative.

Encouraged by the favourable news from Geneva the market opened rather strong July contract being quoted at 8.32 plus 10. Following this prices improved by a further one point and July contract is reported as having been traded at 8.33 plus 11 at the time of Liverpool close. But the market was encountered with heavy selling opeerations from New Orleans Houses, at this juncture and this changed the course of business altogether. Besides, market ran into oppressive liquidation influenced by reports of improving crop progress and beneficial rains over the cotton cultivating area. Consequently prices began to decline gradually and the activity evinced at the early session soon disappeared from view. Thereafter the market acted nervously for a time and prices moved to and fro under the alternate influence of selling and buying. July contract touched lowest at 8.11—11. However, at this level trade overpowered the disturbing factors and an advancing tendency again set in. Encouraging political news influenced more buying operations on the part of trade and prices began to effect a steady advance. Market soon assumed a strong position and July contract touched 8.35 plus 13 the highest level for the day. Though a two-sided tendency is still to be seen it is expected that prices will not decline to a further low level. However, before close prices eased away by 3 to 4 points from the highest rate and market finally closed at a rise of nine points July contract being quoted at 8.31 plus 09. The spot market advanced by fifteen points and finally finished at 8.40 plus 15.

Receipts at all U S Ports amounted to 11,000 bales and Exports 17,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans market also ruled active May and July contracts closing respectively at 8.15 plus 09 and 8.27 plus 11. The spot improved by nine points and closed at 8.27 plus 09.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a loss of eight points July contract standing at 5.61—08 about four points above the expected opening. From the opening of the session a declining tendency was in evidence. The uncertain political situation is retarding the progress of business in Lancashire Yarn besides causing the operators to act in a very cautious mood. Later the market ran into speculative selling and hedge straddling and a further few points were lost. But this was soon absorbed by trade calling and a partial recovery was effected. Fluctuations were in a narrow area and business was more or less restricted. However, a steady tone was maintained and finally market closed at a loss of four points July contract standing at 5.65—04. The spot market also lost about three points and closed at 5.88—03.

EAST INDIAN

Prices ruled easy in the East Indian market July and October contracts having been finally quoted at 4.85—05 and 4.94—05.

EGYPTIAN

Market declined by about 5 to 7 points Sakel and Upper July closing at 7.70—05 and 6.38—07 respectively.

ALEXANDRIAN

In the Alexandrian market Sakel May closed at 14.35—05 while Upper June was finally quoted at 12.45—04.

TELEGRAPHIC ADVICES

The following Cable Advices have been received by the undermentioned Firms from their Foreign Friends:—

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS:

New York Cotton Exchange Service:—"Crop registered more than usual progress past week partially overcoming previous delays, Texas rains very beneficial although West still dry; rapid progress Eastern and Central belts. America cloth sales very active exceeding increased production, margins appreciably higher, Mill activity highest several years and expected to continue until restrictive legislation effective. England fair enquiry but most offers unworkable; Continental activity well maintained

Liverpool:—New York cables; weakness in Wheat and Stock markets. Weather favourable. Large New Orleans selling absorbed by trade.

Liverpool: — Market healthier technically, would rather buy.

MESSRS. CHUNILAL MEHTA & CO.

Liverpool:—Market still has a declining tendency. Lancashire Yarn business kept back by unsettled political outlook. Speculators are acting cautiously.

Liverpool: — Hedge straddling. Speculative selling Favour decline.

Liverpool: — Hesitating market dominated by political uncertainties. Agreement on Disarmament extremely problematical without new stimulus. Looks reactionary as crop prospect improving.

New York:—Liquidation. Stop loss selling. Late rally on covering Scarcity contracts.

MESSRS. THOS. SMITH & CO.

Liverpool:—New York cable do not expect further decline from present level.

MARKET OPINION.

Favourable weather and additional import duty on Textiles in China caused further liquidation but better political news from Geneva influenced trade buying.

The recent heavy speculative long liquidation has improved the technical position and though for the moment the market appears rather two-sided, we consider purchases should be made on the scale-down for long pull operations. (Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—July 299. Oct. 274 Jany. 257.

Bombay — Liverpool:—Broach A./May 1933 (Expected)—Liverpool May Expected Rs. 49/- at Exchange 1/6.

Broach J./August 1933 (Expected)—Liverpool July Expected Rs. 46/- at Exchange 1/6.

Broach A./May 1934 (Expected)—Liverpool May 1934 Expected Rs. 33-1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach J./August (Expected)—New York July (closing) Rs. 37-1/2 at 3.89-1/8 Cross Rate.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York. May 22.	
July, 1933	8.31+9
October, 1933	8.56+8
December, 1933	8.71+11
January, 1933	8.77+9
March, 1933	8.92+9
Middling Spot	8.40+22

NEW ORLEANS

New York. May 22	
May	8.15+9
July	8.27+11
Middling Spot	8.27+9

NEW YORK. 10-55 A. M

New York. May 22.	
July	8.33
October	8.57

NEW YORK NOON CALL:

July	8.13
October	8.36

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York. May 22.	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Day's xeports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	17,000

LONDON GOLD

London, May 22.

Gold bars fine per oz £6-2-8-1/2

WALL-STREET MARKET

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

New York. May 22.

	Dollars.
American Power and Light Common	3
American Power and Light Prefd. Dol. 6	22
American Forn. Power Common	10
American Forn. Power Gold Debs.	41
American Forn. Power Pref. 7 per cent.	13-1/2
Electric Bond Common	21-1/4
Electric Bond Prefd. Dol. 5	38
Consolidated Gas	52
Columbia Gas	16
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co	25
Public Service Co. of N.J.	46
United Corporation	5
American Tel.	108
Western Union Telg.	29-1/4
Cheasapeake & Ohio	35
New York Central	Not quoted.
Union Pacific R.R.	89
Chrysler	20
General Motors	22-1/2
General Electric	19
Union Carbide	Not quoted.
American Smelting	..
American Can	81
Drug. Inc.	46
National Dairy	18-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	12-1/2
Int. Nickel Common	13-3/32
United Steel	47-1/4
" Aircraft	27
Sun Life of Canada	300
National City Bank	28-1/4
Chase Bank	Not quoted.
Guaranty Trust	276
Standard Oil of N.J.	34
Allis Claimers	14
American Chicle Co.	43
Electric Bond 6 per cent. Pref.	Not quoted.
Standard Brands	18
Int. Harvester	Not quoted.
Goodyear Tyre	"
Youngstown	"
Norfolk & Western	"
Lima Locomotive	"
North American	"

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 22.

	10-10 A. M. Quotations	To-day's Closing
May, 1933		5.67—3
June, 133		5.66—3
July 1933	5.62	5.65—4
August, 1933		5.65—4
September		5.65—4
October,	5.62	5.65 5
November, 1933		5.65—6
December, 1933		5.66—6
January, 1934	5.64	5.67—6
February, 1934		5.68—7
March, 1934		5.70—7
April, 1934		5.71—7
May, 1934		5.73—6
Middling Spot		5.88—3

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 22.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
May, 1933	7.64—5
July, 1933	7.70—5
October, 1933	7.80—5
November, 1933	7.86—5
January, 1934	7.93—5
March, 1934	8.01—5
May, 1934	8.09—5
F. G. F. Spot	7.96—9

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 22.

BROACH:—	
(Good Staple)	5.02—5
Fully Good Fine, (Good Staple)	5.14—5
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.26—5
OOMRA:—	
Good, (No. 1 Staple)	4.89—5
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.04—5
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.19—5
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.20—5
Fine	4.30—5
Superfine	4.40—5
SCINDE:—	
Good	4.30—5
Fine	4.40—5
Superfine	4.50—5

LONDON METALS

London, May 22.

Copper Braziers £48-3/4.

Yellow Metal £39-1/2.

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £15-1/8.

Corrugated sheets 24 gauge £16

Tin English Ingots £187-1/2.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 22.

Silver Market—closed. Steady.

Spot ... 18-3/4

Forward 18-3/4

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, May 22.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta.

May/June per cwt 7/6 sellers.

C & F Bombay.

May/June per cwt 7/6 sellers.

C & F Karachi.

May/June per cwt 7/6 sellers.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York. May 22.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-1/8

Bombay Cotton

Prices Improve On General Buying

Bombay, May 23.

The Bombay Cotton market was quiet but steady during its earlier session. As a result of favourable news from Geneva Conference prices at New York Cotton Exchange advanced sharply on speculative buying in spite of continuous favourable weather over the cotton belt. Broach July settlement was traded at the opening at Rs. 199. The market was quiet but steady and few transactions changed hands during the earlier session. The prices were stationary around the opening level but later advanced on speculative buying.

The market continued to rule firm and later received additional impetus owing to strength in the Liverpool market to-day which after opening for July at 5.68 plus .3 subsequently improved to 5.72 plus .7. The rate for Broach July-Aug. after touching Rs. 202 closed at Rs. 201/12.

The closing rates at 5-30 p.m. were as follows:—

Broach April/May Rs. 197/8.
Broach July-Aug. Rs. 201-12.
Broach Apl.-May 1934 Rs. 217-8.
Oomra May Rs. 188.
Oomra July Rs. 188.
Oomra D/Jan. Rs. 195.
Bengal May Rs. 155-8.
Bengal July Rs. 160.
Bengal D/Jan. Rs. 167-4.
Tejimandi Broach July Rs. 14.
Tejimandi Broach A/May 42-8.

SUGAR QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 22.

Java Sugar Ready 14|13|9
Transhipment 5|2|0.
S. S. Ranee 4|15|6.
Shipment May 4|15|0.
Shipment June 4|14|9.
Shipment July 5|-.
Shipment July|Sept. 5|1|3.
Shipment Aug.|Sept. 5|1|9.
Shipment Oct.|Dec. 5|3|0.
African Ready 14|13|9.
Narkatia Ganj 23|2.
Tone:—Weak.

SPOT COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, May 23.

The Sewree market of Spot Cotton to-day ruled fairly active. Good inquiries were being made for old cotton by Indian merchants. Some heavy purchases were made by Indian as well as Japanese Offices of Dhollera new cotton at improved rates.

SPOT SALES.

Bombay, May 23

100 Narsi Nagsi, Amraoti 185.
300 Toyo Menka Kaisha, Malkapur 182.
92 Umersi Damodar, Amraoti 186.
119 Do. Bedi Bunder 186/4.
53 Moon Mill. Khandwa Upland 202.
77 Bhaidas Mowji, Mandeser (Old) 128.
119 Don Mills. Tekdi Kacha 169/8.
200 Shamji Karamsi, Bagalkot Upland 190.
500 Do. Nager 176.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

Cotton Exchange, Sewree. May 23.

No. 1 F.G.M.G. Bengal 165 December/January 1934.

No. 1 F.G.M.G. Bengal 159 May 1933.

No. 1 F.G.M.G. Bengal 158 July 1933.

No. 2 F.G.M.G. Broach 197 April/May 1933.

No. 2 F.G.M.G. Broach 199 July/August 1933.

No. 2 F.G.M.G. Broach 215 April/May 1934.

No. 3 Fine M.G. Oomra 193 December/January 1934.

No. 3 Fine M.G. Oomra 186 May 1933.

No. 3 Fine M.G. Oomra 186 July 1933.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, May 23

	Extra S.F.	S.F.	F.F.	y.G.	Gd.
M.G. Bengal (U.P.) No. 1	170	166	162	158	
M.G. Punjab	166	163	160	157	
M.G. Rajputana	167	164	161	158	
M.G. Broach No. 2	202	200	198	196	
M.G. Punjab-America	210	208	206	204	
M.G. Kadi Veramgaum	199	197	195	193	
M.G. Dhollera	197	195	193	191	
M.G. Kalagin	198	196	194	192	
M.G. Surat	242	240	238	236	
M.G. Rajpipla	240	238	236	234	
M.G. Navsari	249	247	245	243	
M.G. Oomra (Berar) No. 3	191	189	187	184	
M.G. C.P. No. 1	198	196	194	191	
M.G. C.P. No. 2	194	192	190	187	
M.G. Khandesh	187	184	181		
M.G. Muthia	178	174	169		

A. R.

Kampala	326
Busoga	321
Bukedi	318
Jinja	315

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 23.

TAXABLES.

3-1/2 p.c. G P Notes	82-10
3-1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Loan	93-0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	100-10
4 p.c. 1943 Bonds	100- 3
4 p.c. 1960/70	95-1
4-1/2 p.c. 1931	100-12
4-1/2 p.c. 1955/60	102- 8
5 p.c. 1939/44	104-6
5 p.c. 1940-43	104 14
5 p.c. 1935	103--4
5-1/2 p.c. 1938-40	106- 5
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T B	106-4

SHORT-DATED.

4 p.c. 1931/36 (Tax-free)	100- 0
5 p.c. (Tax-free) 1933	100- 8
6 p.c. 1933-36	100- 8

TAX-FREES.

5 p.c. 1045-555 Loan	110-3
6-1/2 p.c. B. D. Loan	106-10

STATE-LOANS.

5-1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore Loan	103- 0
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	103-12

CORPORATION LOANS: Taxables

4 p.c. D P I 1974	91-8
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	91-0
5 p.c. F. Deb 1959	105- 0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	114- 0
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956	114- 0
6-1/2 p.c. B. I. T. 1937	107- 0

Paper opened at 82-9 went up to 82-11 now (2 p.m.) quoting 82-10.

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT

EAST INDIAN COTTON

Bombay, May 23.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

	Ready.	New.
Bengal Superfine		164
Bengal Fine		159
Bengal F. G.		154
Sindh-Punjab Fine		159
Sindh-Punjab F. G.		154
Wardha-Hingt Fine		195
Nagpur Savner Fine		196
Yeotmla Fine		190
Arvi Fine		190
Ellichpur Fine		188
Amraoti-Berar Fine		185
Khamgaon Fine		185
Mulkapur Fine		181
Khandesh Fine		177
Muthia F. G.		168
Jalna/Sailu F. G.		178
Burwah Sanavad F. G.		185
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F. G.		188
Broach F. G.		195
Punjab/American		208
Punjab/American mix		194
Cambodia		255
Miraj/Sangli		191
Compta Good		199
Bagalkot		190
Jinja		...
Busoga		314
Kampala		321

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 23.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	This Year.
Khandesh	439	208,122
Central India	1,113	178,675
Barsi and Nagar	720	116,588
Hyderabad-Gaorani	266	50,962
Berar	937	452,393
Central Provinces	258	130,522
Total Oomras	3,733	1,137,262
Dholera	3,206	184,726
N.-W. Provinces	.....	6,765
Rajputana	1,172	62,739
Sind-Punjab	300	99,493
Broach	1,312	307,908
Coompta and Dharwar	749	55,061
Westerns-Northerns	473	44,229
Cocoanada	.....	7
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	24,375
Persian	.....	4,277
American	.....	69,262
Egyptian and African	86	97,161
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	55
Total	11,031	2,093,320

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

Bombay, May 23.

1st Sept. to 18th May

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This Year.
Europe	1,160	277,216
Japan and China	5,580	889,230
Coasts Ports	62	14,062
Up-country by Rail	.....	100,600
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	.....	27,577
Total	6,802	1,308,685

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, May 23

Market Quotations

Castorseeds May delivery Opening Rs. 28/5; Lowest Rs. 28/3/6; Closing Rs. 28/4

September delivery: Opening Rs. 30/3/6; Highest Rs. 30/5; Lowest Rs. 30/2; Closing Rs. 30/2/6

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 29/15; Lowest Rs. 29/14; Closing Rs. 30

August delivery: Opening Rs. 32/9; Lowest Rs. 32/5/6; Closing Rs. 32/6/6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 22.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 18/1-1/2 June sellers.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 19/ Sep/Dec. paid & sellers.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

The share market opened high- and closed at 163/12. Kohinoors er and declined to improve again found buyers at 160. But as at the close. The general tendency is for higher levels. Should the example initiated by the Agents of the Pearl Mills be emulated by other Bombay Mill Agents the future for this industry will be promising. Bombay Dyeings closed at 753/2 Fazuls 956/4. Shahabads were unmoved around 345 but just about the close spurted to 352/8 on bulls buying. Pearls touched 165 were better at 456/4. Tata Steel Ordys declined to 47/10 and closed at 48/4. Deferreds touched 206/4 at the close. Andhras opened strong at 1395 but sagged to 1387/8 at the close. Potwers were moved between 960 and look likely to appreciate.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 23.

Face Value	Names	Rs. as.
100	Ahm. Advance	325
250	Bom. Cotton	751-4
500	Bom. Cotton	N 40-0
250	Bombay Dyeing	753-2
250	Bradbury	90 0
100	Century	244-6
100	Central India	324-6
	Colaba	325
110	Coorla	110 0
	Crescent	52-8
250	Currim.	48 12
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	472 8
	I E D Sassoon	0-3-6
100	Elphinstone	2 0
250	Fazal	353-2
100	Finlay	95 0
1000	Jamji Petit	100
100	Gokak	122-8
1000	Hindustan	1800
100	Indore	362-8
50	Kastoorchand	6 0 0
100	Kohinoor	160
250	Laxmi	860 0
100	Madhowji	7 8
250	Madras United	82 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 23.

Bombay Dyeing 751 53 50 55 53
Century 243 44 43 44
Fazal 342 46 47 43 47 50 53 51
Pearl 156 57 61 63 62 63-2
Indian 247 54 51 52 50 52 53-2
Andhra Valley 1392 95 90 88 86 90 87
206 7 6 540 5 6-14
Tata Steel ord. 47-14 48 48-2
47-12 47-10 48-4
Bombay Burma 453 56 55 52 55-10 56
Ind. Bleaching 186 87

1000	Morarji	490-0
250	Model	75 8
50	Mysore	102 8
250	New Great	128-12
75	Oosmanshahi	N 81 8
250	Pabani	82-0
250	Pearly	163-2
100	Phoenix	348 12
25	Sassoon Silk	43 4
1000	Sholapur	300 0
50	Simplex	86-0
	Swadeshi	226-4
100	Swan	56 4
25	Tata	17 0
500	Vishnu	1650 0
1000	Western	975 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	84 0
25-50	Central	22-0
500	Imperial	1220
125-500	Imp. Contry.	292-8
250	India	101
5	Union	4-7-6

CEMENTS.

	Bundi	23-8
70	Gwalior	66 0
250	Indian	253-2
40	Katni Def.	975 0
100	Katni Ord.	263-12
75	Okha	103 0
10	Punjab	13
100	Shahabad	266-12
100	United	85-10

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	10 6
15-75	New India	23-4
200	Oriental	2712-8
10-100	Vulcan	7-10

ELECRTIC.

100	Ahmedabad	127-8
1000	Andhra Valley	1387-0
10	Ajmer	7 14
50	Bombay Tram	130-5
100	Bom Suburbun	132-8
10	Broach	11-12
100	Karachi	184-6
100	Poona	175 0
100	Surat	157 8
100	Tata Hydro	146-4
100	Tata Power	956-4

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm Prantij	785 0
100	Amr. Patty	111 0
100	C Province	83 0
100	Dhon Baramati	80 0
100	Gujrat	60 4
100	Mandra Bhon	73 0
100	Pachora	61 0
100	Sara Sirajgung	81 4
500	Tapty Valley	677-8

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	16-12
30	Tata Steel Def	206-14
75	Tata Steel Ord.	48

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock xd.	172-0
50	Bejapur Sugar	180
250	Bombay Steam	178-0
125	Bombay Burma	456-4
50	Bom. Burma Contry.	151-4
	1st Br. Petrol	2-15
50	Bombay Telephone	75-4
100	In. Bleaching	187-0
100	Ind Radio Dr.	375 0
100	Ind Radio ord	395
100	Port Canning	638-12
15	Scindia	12-1
30	Tata Construction	60-0
25	Tata Oil	17-8

PREFERENCE SHARES

7	p c Andhra Vly.	1205 0
6	p.c. Bom. Steam	257 8
7	p c Bom Trams	75 0
5	p.c. Central India	505
7	p c Katni 1st	114 0
7	p c Katni 2nd	124 0
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 2
7	p c Tata Hydro	120 10
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1247-8
6	p c Tata Steel 1st	151 4
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	81-4
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	42 4

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Easiness In Wheat: More Tenders Apprehended

Bombay, May 23.

During to-day's session the linseed market was quiet but steady and nothing of worth mentioning occurred there. As a result of weak advices from Karachi Bombay wheat prices were somewhat easier. Linseed September opened at Rs. 6-4-6 and improved to Rs. 6-4-9 during noon. Wheat prices September was traded at Rs. 5-0-0.

However later on, the prices improved a little but at the close again declined on selling by a prominent local operator. During the session wheat May ruled rather more easier owing to fears of May tenders. Rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

Linseed May	Rs. 5-13-9
Linseed September	Rs. 6-4-..
Wheat May	Rs. 4-14-6
Wheat September	Rs. 5-0-0.
Tejimandi Linseed September	Rs. 0-12-0
Tejimandi Wheat September	Rs. 0-3-0

GOLD PRICES

Steady

Bombay, May 23.

Gold prices in the Bombay market also were quiet and steady. After an easy opening due to slightly unfavourable advices from foreign markets, it soon recovered on general buying. Business was small. Sellers were few during the earlier part of the session. Gold Jethrayda opened at Rs. 30-5-9 and later advanced to Rs. 30-6-3.

On Monday, London gold prices advanced zy 1-1/2 d. to £6-2-8-1/2. The sterling dollar rate in London and New York closed at 388-7/8 and New York at 3.89-1/8. The London Paris Exchange declined by 13 points to 85.96.

Prices were stationary throughout the rest of the session and at 5-30 p.m. the rates were as follows:—

Gold ready	Rs. 30-5-9
Jeth settlement	Rs. 30-6-0
Asadh settlement	Rs. 30-5-9
Tejimandi Jeth	Rs. 0-7-6
Tejimandi Asadh	Rs. 0-13-6
Sovereign Ready	Rs. 19-10-0

BOMBAY SILVER

Quiet But Steady

Bombay, May 23.

Following quiet advices from American silver market our Bombay market ruled quiet this morning. Against previous close of 57-9-0, the Jeth Vayda opened at Rs. 57-7-0 and advanced slowly but steadily on general buying. There was scarcity of sellers during noon and prices ruled steady.

On Monday the London silver ready and forward closed at 18 3/4 and 18 3/4 showing a decline of 7/16 and 1/2 D per oz. The New York ready silver quoted at 33 3/8 cents and July futures stood at 33.95 showing a decline of 5 pts. The Shanghai TT on London opened this morning at 1-3 against its previous close of 1-3.

During the afternoon the prices eased away to some extent due to general selling but later purchases by the local Chokseys again steadied the market.

The rates at 5-30 stood as follows:—

Silver Ready Rs. 57-6-0.
Jeth Settlement Rs. 57-8-0.
Asadh Settlement Rs. 58-3-0.
Tejimandi Jeth Re. 1-4-0.
Tejimandi Asadh Rs. 2-8.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 23.

Jalaputra, Evans, Bassein.
Rizwani, Savage, Calcutta.
Jalamohan, Clarse, Fowey.
City of Worcester, Harris, Liverpool
Khosrou, Leck, Jublah.
Trantenfels, Huve, Marmagoa.

DEPARTURE.

Bombay, May 23.

Pasha, Murray, Calcutta.

Bombay, May 24.

Clan Ranold, Howley, Marmagoa.
Baroda, Samuel, Busrah.

LOADING.

Bombay, May 23.

Steamer City of Worcester for New York.
„ Warfield for London.
„ Maloja for Sydney.
„ Somali for Kobe.
„ Gambada for Calcutta.

S.S. Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaputra arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Bassein with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Jalamohen:—The Scindia S.N. Coy's steamer Jalamohen arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Fowey with a cargo of 2,999 China clay.

S.S. Rizwani:—The T M Coy's steamer Rizwani arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S.S. City of Worcester:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Worcester arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Liverpool with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

S.S. Trantenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Trantenfels arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Marmagoa with a general cargo.

S.S. Pasha:—The T M Coy's steamer Pasha sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Clan Ranold:—The J F Coy's steamer Clan Raynold will sail to-day for Marmagoa with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Baroda:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Baroda will sail to day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

ARRIVAL OF PILGRIMS.

S.S. Khosrou:—The T M Coy's steamer Khosrou arrived on Tuesday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 611 pilgrims.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 23.

2 City of Swansea 2927, Bhavnagar, 23/5 K Nixon and Co.
3 London Maru 4414, Kobe 24/5, O S Kaisha.
5 Clan Ranold, 3446 M'bar Coast, 24/5 J Finlay & Co.
6 Nipura 3647, N F 26/5, M M & Co.
10 Tairea 3756, Durban 31/5, M M & Co.
11 City of Worcestor 3430, N F K Nixon & Co.
12 Tokiwa Maru, 4281 Kobe 28/5 N Y Kaisha.
17 Jalamohan 3146, N F Scindia S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Baroda, 1888, P'Gulf, 24/5, M M & Co.
5 Fager 661 Bangkok N F, F F Campbell and Co.
14 Alipore 3241, Japan 1/6, M M & Co. (P & O).
15 Hashemi 298, M'Coast 24/5, Hassum & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Gambada 3252, Calcutta M M & Co.
D/E Pasha 3196 Calcutta 23/5 T M and Co.
G Sophie Marie Malabar Coast 26/5, Merchant S N Co.
H Janaki 530, Malabar Coast 26/5, Merchant S N Co.
K Varsova O S 1957 N F M M and Co.
L Vita 1955 25/5 M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Maloja 2515 P & O S N Co.
Somali 2515 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH
Warfield 24/5, M M & Co.
Mundra 10/6 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Elysia 29-5 Graham T Co
Clan Macfarlane 28/5 J F Co.
City of Worcester 23/5, K N Co.
City of Winnipage 30/5, K N Co.
Clan Macines 5/6, J F Co.
Clan Monroe 11/6, J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Werdenfels 28/5, L Edwards, Ltd.
Drachenfels 7/6, L Edwards, Ltd.
Sturmfels 17/6, L Edwards, Ltd.
FROM ANTWERP.
Taiwan 25/5 L Edwards Ltd
FROM GENOA
Sumatra 1/6 M Italiana
Victoria 9/6, M Italiana.
FROM NEW YORK
City of Lincoln 31/5, F F Campbell and Co.
Weirbank 27/5 F F Campbell and Co.
President Garfield 1/6 F F Campbell & Co.
Yomachichi 8/6 L Edwards Ltd.
President Polk 29/6 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM KOBE
Allas Maru 24/5 O S Kaisha.
Ginyo Maru 30/5 N Y Kaisha
Altai Maru 8/6, O S Kaisha.
Alaska Maru 23/6, O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru 17/6 N Y Kaisha
Tottori Maru 30/6 N Y Kaisha
Shunko Maru 9/6 O S Kaisha
FROM SHANGHAI.
Conte Verde 25/5 L T Co.
Cariguino 26/5 L T Co.
FROM BRISBANE
Narkunda 27/5 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN
Karanja, 5/6, M M & Co.
Takliwa 17/6 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF ENGLISH MAIL.

Narkunda 27/5 P & O S N Co.
Carthage 3/6 P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Warfield, N F M M & Co.
City of Swansea 23/5 K N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Worcester, N F F F Campbell & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Traunfel, NF, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR BUSRAH.
Baroda 24/5, M M & Co.
Vita 25/5, M M & Co.
FOR KOBE
London Maru 23/5, O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 28/5 N Y Kaisha.
Alipore 3/6, P & O S N Co.
Somali N F P & O S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Begum 1215 T M Co.
Jaladuta, 24/5 Scindia & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Chindwar, NF, M M & Co.
Jalapalaka NF, Scindia S N Co.
Bombada N F M M & Co.
FOR CALICUT.
Janaki NF, Merchant Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Fager, N F F F Campbell & Co.
FOR DURBAN
Tairea 3115 M M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S City of Swansea 19-5-33
S S Hashimi 20-5-33
S S Sophie Marie 20-5-33
S S Varsova 20-5-33
S S Dayavati 20-5-33
S S Jaladuta 22-5-33
S.S. Bhadravati 22/433.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 23.

S.S. Storviken Agents: S.S.N. Co., from Bassein:—47603 bags rice, 1000 bags paddy.

From Tuticorin:—65 bales cotton yarn, 100 bales cotton, 25 bags husk dust.

From Penang:—125 jottas coir yarn, 897 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—542 bales cotton, 43 bales cotton waste, 51 jottas coir yarn, 50 bags copra, 25 bags katchur, 1764 bags cocoanuts.

From Badagara:—1329 bags copra, 1672 bags cocoanuts.

S.S. Mantua; Agents: M M & Co., from London:—16 cases soap, 30 cases cigarettes.

From Basle:—45 drums aniline colour.

From Chereute:—145 cases brandy.

From Gothenburg:—55 cases cardboards.

From Taragona:—200 bags almonds.

From Zurich:—51 bales cotton goods with art silk embroidery, 46 cases quinine.

From Marseilles:—67 cases brandy, 350 cases soap, 59 cases champagne, 50 cases castor oil.

S.S. Warfield; Agents: M M & Co. from London:—230 cases whisky, 106 cases gin, 200 cases ghee, 170 cases provision, 100 cases washing blue, 260 cases metal polish, 124 bales old newspaper, 265 cases tyres, 260 drums grease, 187 cases beer.

From Chereute:—25 cases brandy.

From Middlesbro:—39 bundles steel keys, 53 bundles expanded metal, 564 bundles steel circles, 30 bundles steel wire, 471 bundles G. C. sheets, 16540 bags chemicals.

From Antwerp:—163 cases window-glass, 344 bundles steel angles, 478 bundles steel joists, 1200 bundles steel bars, 3297 bundles steel rods, 1310 bundles steel circles, 4184 bundles steel hoops, 257 bundles tubes.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 23.

S.S. Trantenfels, for Hamburg:—24 bales cotton fly, M Narottam das & Co; 375 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co; 140 bags gum karaya, J Mansey & Co: 120 bags kang grain, A Virji & Co

For Oduyia:—165 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co

For Antwerp:—53 bales hemp Grahams Tdg. Co; 50 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co; 82 bls. cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.

For Rotterdam:—2560 bags groundnut oil cakes and 1280 bags linseed oil cakes, A R Oomerbhoy, 4000 bags groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co; 50 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co; 110 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 55 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co; 220 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co; 125 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd.

For Bremen:—715 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S.S. City of Worcester, for Baltimore:—1600 bags myrabollum, H Bhagvandas & Co.

For Philadelphia:—2400 bags myrabollum, H Bhagvandas & Co.

For Halifax:—762 bags myrabollum, H Bhagvandas & Co.

S.S. Alipore, for Kobe:—200 bls. cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 1500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. London Maru, for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co; 500 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 600 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru, for Kobe:—600 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co; 1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 2000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, May 22.

Bank Bills—
3 months markets rate 0-1/2 per cent.
6 months marke rate 0-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills—
3 months market rate 2 p.c.
6 months market rate 2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.
Interest day to day loan 0-3/8 per cent.
7 days' market loan 0-1/2 p.c.

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

Indore, May 23.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Vaman and Co.)

Seed Wheat and Cotton, Rate per Mani of 6 Mds. Bengal.
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 25.
Wheat Malwi Rs. 22/ 12/
Wheat Pissi Rs. 19/ 20/
Gram Rs. 16/
Tilseed Rs. 29/ 43/
Linseed gold broun Rs. 20/
Jawar Rs. 14/ 15/
Barly Rs. 17/ 18/
Cotton seed Rs. 9/
Kappas Malwi 30/ 32/
Kappas Nimadi Rs. 29/ 30/
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 60/ 64/
Cotton Nimadi boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 56/ 62/
Wheat Flour Rawa per Bag of 95 srs Rs. 10/12/
Wheat Glour Hawa per Bag of 95 srs. Rs. 12/
Wheat Flour Ata per Bag of 90 srs. Rs. 8/
Wheat Flour Chapad 40 srs. Rs. 2/8/

Shares:—
P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills Ltd. 100-0 43/
Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 100-11 364/
Hukumchand Mills Ltd 100-8 221/12/
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) 100-12/8 155/
Kalyanmal (Pref.) 100-7 107/
Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 100-3/8 89/
Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 100-0 12/
Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 100-0 25/
Binod Mills Ltd. 100-12/ 123/
Hukumchand Jute Ltd. 7/8/0 18/
Bhagarath Spining and Weaving Mills Ltd. 100-0 8/
Bank of Indore Ltd 25-0 18/

Bullion:—
Gold bar per tola Rs. 31/
Silver Rs. 57/12/

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 22.

Chartered Bank of I A & C £13-3/8.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg. £122-3/4.
P & O Banking Corporation £10
National Bank of India £40-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £109-1/4.
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent £99-1/2.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £60-1/2.
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling loan £69-3/4.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £81-3/4.
Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £104-1/4.
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. £72-5/8.
War Loan 3 1/2 p.c. £99-1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £1088-5/8.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 22.

London, May 22.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels. 22/3 May/June sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels 22/3 May sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels. 25/6 May sellers.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 23.

B C RATE—
I T & D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T and D D 1/6 1/32
Selling T T 1/6 1/32 May
Selling T T 1/6 1/32 June/Aug
Selling I I 1/6 Sept/Oct
Buying I I 1/6 3/32
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 May/June
NEW YORK B C RATE
T T 344/3/4 Nominal
Banks selling T T 342-3/4 Nominal
Banks buying T T 340 Nominal.
PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 645
Banks buying D D 655
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 63-3-4
JAPAN
Banks selling [illegible] 81 1/2 nominal
Banks buying 60 days 79 1/2 nominal
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 93 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 84-1-2
SINGAPORE
Banks selling D D 155 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 63
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 107 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.89 22nd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 23rd inst.
Japan/London 1/2 11/16 23rd inst.
London/Paris 85.98 22nd inst.
London/Belgium 24.28 22nd inst.
London/Switzerland 17.51 22nd inst.
London/Italy 64.87 22nd inst.
London/Berlin 14.40 22nd inst.
London/Holland 8.40 22nd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.47 1/2 22nd inst.
London/New York 3.88 3/4 22nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6/2/7 20th inst. £6/2/8 1/2 22nd inst.
Silver London Ready 19 3/16 20th inst. 18 3/4 22nd inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1/4 20th inst. 18 3/4 22nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 33 1/2 20th inst. 33.65 22nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 9/16 p.c. 20th inst. 9/16 p.c. 22nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 3/4 p.c. 20th inst. 3/4 p.c. 22nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 per cent
6 mos 2 per cent
Tone: Easy

LINSEED.

London, May 22.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton. £11/0/0 May/June sellers.
Linseed Laplata CIF Hull ton. £9/6/3 May/June sellers.
Linseed Bombay (London) ton. £11/3/9 May/June selers.

WE DIE BEFORE WE BUDGE

Accused Negroes In Notorious Scottsboro Case Array Themselves In Jail To Protest Against "Chair" Order For "Chief Offender"

Stirred to violence by a slowly awakened sense of grievance against a Southern law which denied the right of a Negro to sit in judgment on members of his own race, the nine world-known defendents in the Scottsboro case, armed with plumbing fixtures ripped from the ceiling of their cells mutinied in the county jail here, says a Birmingham message.

Although they at first defied all efforts of the guards to make them return to their cells, the Negro mutineers finally surrendered unconditionally after a conference with the warden. The keepers then got them quickly under control and they were locked up again, and put under special guard without any violence having occurred.

The trouble started when the nine Negroes refused to be transferred from the day cells to the night cells. They arrayed themselves in battle formation and cried: "We die before we budge!"

Led by Haywood Patterson, who was recently sentenced to the electric chair for an alleged attack on two white girls in a freight car, the eight other Negroes, awaiting trial on the same charge, threatened to use the crude weapons they fashioned from the lead plumbing pipe, demanding: "We want better treatment and freedom!"

PLEADINGS IGNORED.

The pleadings of the guards left them unmoved, and it was only after the warden had been called to the scene and promised that they should esclape discipline if quiet was restored did they surrender.

The Negroes had been placed in a special section of the prison built exclusively for them. They were denied the right to receive visitors on the regular Negroes' visiting day. The denial was based on the warden's decision that the condemned man and the other Negroes awaiting trial drew too great a staring crowd.

Numerous demonstrations have been held throughout the North protesting against the verdict in the case of young Patterson. Agitation for the release of the imprisoned Negroes has been sponsored by all liberal organisations in the country. But Alabama is adamant in the verdict and remains calm in the face of fierce disturbance, and orders of diet of bread and water for its protesting prisoners.

LONDON RBBERU.

London, May 22.

Smoked sheet Standard Ribbed 1b. Spot 3 sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 22.

T.T. London on—

Berlin	14.41
Amsterdam	8.40-1/4
Brussels	24.29
Madrid	39.56
Milan	64.90
Berne	17.52
Paris	85.96
Prague	113.50

New York closing cross rate 3.88-7/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 22.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) CIF ton No offers.
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) CIF ton £11 May/June sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent. £10/16/9 May/June paid.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

E--Godown, Bombay.

May 23

Filtered Cocoanut Oil ready Rs 305 per ton
Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 ibs. Rs. 20
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 80 per ton

TO-DAY MATINEE 3-30 P. M.

Last and 11th Week

Avail yourself of the last opportunity to see this picture in your locality.

New Theatres' Glorious Talkie Hit

PURAN BHAKTA

A brilliant Cast including
KRISHNACHANDRA, Blind Singer of Bengal, SAIGAL, ANWARJAN, UMADEVI and other noted players
6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON TALKIES
DHOBI TALAO.

MAHATMAJI and SINHGAD

Mahatmaji takes the water from the famous well on Sinhgad Fort during his current F A S T of 21 days.

SINHGAD will see the great soul out of his Fast

PRABHAT CINETONE'S 1ST HISTORICAL TALKIE

SINHGAD

Featuring the well-known Prabhat Artists Miss LEELA, Miss PRABHAVATI, BABURAO PENDHARKAR Master VINAYAK, SHINDE, BHONSALE, DHIABER and others.

also showing the talkie of the recitals of popular Marathi poems by the famous poets of Maharashtra

Yeshwany, KESHAOKUMAR
Maydeo, Miss SANJEEVANI
4th Glorious Week ! ! !

at the MAJESTIC CINEMA.

Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 P. M.
Matinee on Saturday, Sunday at 2-30 P. M.
DON'T MISS IT ! ! !

2nd Week

SAGAR MOVIETONE

Presents

BACHOO & KHATOON

in

CHANDRA-HAS

RECORDED ON FIDELYTONE

To-day being
Amas Holiday —Matine Show at 3 P. M.

Daily 5-30 8 and 10-30

Director MR. BADAMI

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road.

'SHIVAJEELA SHAHA'

by Mr. Y. N. TENIS will be shortly staged.

NUTAN SANGIT VIDYALAY

Drama Branch:
GRANT ROAD
Elphinstone Theatre

WEDNESDAY, the 24th May
At 8-30 P. M.

SANSHAY KALLOL

SATURDAY, the 27th May
At 8-30 P. M.
SUNDAY the 28th May
at 3-30 P. M.
A NEW SOCIAL PLAY
by
Mr. B. V. VARERKER.

JAGTI JYOT

Admission fees (with tax), Rs. 4/8, Rs. 3/6, Rs. 2/4, Rs. 1/12, Rs. 1/2 (chair), Annas 14 (gallery), Annas 9 (Pit), Ladies Annas 9.

Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m., 4 to 8 p.m. and all the day on busy days

Director, K. S. Hardikar
G. Manager: V. K. Parchure

KRISHNA'S CLARION-CALL ! NEXT SATURDAY LONG-AWAITED!

INDIA'S FIRST TALKING-SERIAL of WONDERS

BHARAT MOVIETONE'S GIGANTIC AND MOST SPECTACULAR PICTURE OF ORIENTAL GRANDEUR IN HINDI

HATAMTAI

1st INSTALMENT WITH A POWERFUL ALL-STAR CAST & EXCELLENT MUSIC
For the sonvenience of the Public SIMULTANEOUS RELEASE AT TWO THEATRES

KRISHNA-CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE ; New Charni Road : CROWN-TALKIES GOLPITHA Sandhurst Road

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Vaishakh. Vad 30. 1989
Muslim—Moharrum 28. 1352
Parsi—Adar 20. 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 2m.
Sunset—7h. 9m.
Hightide—12-24; 23-54
Lowtide—5-24; 18-15
PHASES OF THE MOON—New Moon to-day: 3h. 37m. p.m. first quarter 1st June 5h 23m. p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Empire Day Celebrations. 41. Queen's Road, 8-30 a.m.
Legislative Council by-election, Chamber of Commerce Constituency, nominations.

THURSDAY, May 25.

Welfare of India League, Annual General Meeting. Corporation Hall. 5-30 p.m.

THE "COTERIE".—The "Coterie" will meet at Coteriean, S. Ramiah's flat, Hira Baug, Matunga, at 7-45 p.m. on 25th instant, Coteriean. K. C. Srinivasan. will lecture on "Our Railways."

BENGALI DRAMA.—The Bengal Club is staging Khirode Prasad's Tragic drama "Raghuveer" at the Damodar Thackersey Hall. Parel at 6 p.m. on the 4th of June 1933.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.—Bhai Parmanand M.A., M.L.A. will deliver a public lecture in the Marwari Vidyalaya at 6-30 p.m. to-day on the "The Present Position of Hindus."

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION. A public lecture by Mr. R. Gopalswami (of Mysore) in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, (French Bridge. Chowpatty) To-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. on "The Probem of Untouchability in the Mysore State."

PRAYER MEETING.—Under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sena a prayer meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) in the Harijan Chawls at Valpakhadi at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena are requested to come to Pannalal Terraces. Grant Road to-day (Wednesday) by 5 p.m. (S.T.) to proceed to Valpakhadi to join in the prayers there.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S. S. "Conte Verde" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Thursday the 25th instant.

Parcels for Germany direct per S. S. Trautenfels will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on May 25.

THEFT IN G. M. COLLEGE HOSTEL

Hindu Remanded To Police Custody

On charges of house breaking and theft, Nathoo Jasan, a Hindu was arrested in the early hours of the morning by the Byculla Police and was remanded by Mr. G. R. Khairaz into jail custody untill June 1, to enable the police to make further enquiries.

It was stated by the Police that on May 8, that when the students of the Grant Medical College had gone on vacation. the rooms on the ground floor of the hostel were found broken open and books and other properties belonging to students were stolen.

A watch was kept on the premises and the accused was found this morning under suspicious circumstances. and was promptly put under arrest.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Destination Unknown": Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Rasputin and the Empress": Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Puran Bhakta": Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Unexpected Father": Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Dancers in the Dark": Daily at 3-30; 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Dhruva Charitra": Daily at 5-30; 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Sleepless Night": Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA—"Rambha Ranee": Daily at 5-15; 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC CINEMA—"Sinhgad": Daily at 5; 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE TALKIES—"Zahr-e-Ishq" Daily at 5-30; 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin: Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
EMPIRE DAY PROGRAMME.
11 a.m. Selection of special Indian Gramophone Records.
12 Noon: Selection of special European Gramophone Records.
1 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
5 p.m. Indian Programme: Relay of Indian music.
6 p.m. European Programme: Relay of music from Pathe Cinema. News available.
6-30 p.m. Educational Hour: Mr. Vasantrao N. Naik, M.A. on "Proper Use of Leisure" in Marathi. Talk by Mr. Rasiklal Vin, B.A. on "Excursions and Their Importance" in Gujerati.
7-30 p.m. Interval.
8 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices. Empire Relay if reception satisfactory.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindi. New York Opening; Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-30 p.m. An H.M.V. Pot Pourri sponsored by the Gramophone Co., Ltd.
11-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

Empire Broadcasting

6-20 p.m. Empire Day Luncheon, at the Junior Carlton Club, London; speeches by the Rt. Hon. J.H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions, and the Archbishop of Canterbury.
6-50 p.m. Interval.
7 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m. Scottish Studio Orchestra.
7-30 p.m. Music of the Empire (Gramophone Records).
8 p.m. Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.
9-15 p.m. Reginald Foort at the Organ of the Regal, Kingston-on-Thames.
9-45 p.m. B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. Interlude of gramophone records.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.

JOIN THE CROWDS!
HUNDREDS DEMANDING SEATS!
THE CAPITOL
BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE-HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE TALK OF THE TOWN
JOHN ETHEL LIONEL BARRYMORE
The Royal Family of America's show world in
RASPUTIN AND THE EMPRESS
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT OF RUSSIAN MUSIC
Free List Absolutely Stopped Book Your Seats At Once

BIG BATCH OF CITY BROKERS ON TRIAL

Alleged Gambling In Linseed Transactions And Police Officer In Muslim's Disguise—Judgment To-day

A big batch composed of dalals, an astrologer, coal merchant and servants numbering twenty-six in all, were placed for trial on a charge of gambling in 'katcha' linseed transactions, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Tuesday.

Mr. H. A. Ellar, Police Prosecutor, stated that the accused used to be seen frequenting a room on the ground floor of a building at Kalbadevi Road. In this place 'katcha' transactions in linseed were done. The transactions did not contemplate either taking or delivering the purchases and sales of linseed but the week's transactions were settled on the following Monday.

BOOKS AND MONEY SEIZED.

The unit of these transactions was five tons or multiples thereof. The rates were fixed by three or four persons who were recognised in the trade as influential men. These transactions the Police Prosecutor submitted amounted to gambling. The police acting on certain information raided the room on March 13 and all those 26 accused were found in the premises and were arrested. The police also seized several books and some money that was found in the room. One Babu Mehtabrai was the owner of the room.

Inspector Raje who carried out the raid then gave evidence. He stated that disguised as a Muslim he entered a gulli adjoining the building from where he was able to hear the shouting of the accused who were bidding for purchases of linseed.

INSPECTOR CROSS-EXAMINED.

In cross-examination witness stated that the room which was raided was in Mutar gulli. The Municipal name of the gulli was Popatwadi 1st Lane. He gathered from an expert that the transactions entered into by the accused was a form of gambling. Witness was certain of the fact that on March 13 (Monday) the accused were doing business in 'katcha' linseed.

Popatwadi 1st Lane was a public lane accessable to all. The first accused was arrested while he lwas attempting to get away on seeing the raiding party. Three or four persons made a stampede to jump out of the building but they were roped in by the Police. It is not true that some of the accused arrested were outside the building and that there were only eight men in the room at the time of the raid. As the whole lot of the accused were rounded up at the sametime, the witness was unable to say what each of the accused was doing at the time of their arrest. Some of the accused were shouting prices, while others had monies and some were paying in. Inspector Raje said that he was watching the transactions of the accused for over a fortnight along with his informant but he was unable to understand the manner in which their books recording the transactions had been maintained.

INFORMANT ON HIS EXPERIENCE.

Narayan Dalsukhrai, the informant, was then examined. He stated that he had been doing "satta" business since the age of 12. He had on several occasions transacted "katcha" business in linseed. Bazarwallas and outsiders did business there. In cases of default there was no chance of recovering the amount from the defaulter as all these transactions were not in writing but they were verbal orders.

At this stage, the Police Prosecutor stated that Narayan at one time had Rs. five lacs but he was a defaulter to the extent of Rs. two lacs which could not be recovered from him.

Continuing his evidence Narayan said that the business carried on at Mutarguliy was "katcha Alshi" transactions and only dealers generally maintained small note-books in which entries recording the various transferring items were maintained.

NOTE-BOOKS AS EXHIBITS.

The Police Prosecutor wanted to put in these note-books as exhibits. but Mr. Oliviera objected on the ground that under the Act these note-books could not go in as exhibits as they did not contain entries of transactions alleged to have taken place on March 13. The accused were charged with gambling on that day and unless the prosecution proved that there were entries in these note-books purporting to have been entered into on the 13th March, these books should not be allowed to go in as exhibits.

At this stage the Magistrate reserved his ruling on this point and adjourned the case to Wednesday.

Mr. Frank Oliviera. Mr. Rueben Solomon and Mr Shah defended the accused.

CASTE HINDUS ATTEND SWEEPER'S WEDDING

Age-Long Practice Of Taking Intoxicants Given Up

An interesting wedding took place at the Valpakhdi Municipal Chawls. Mazagaon. on Monday the 22nd inst. at the residence of Magi Bhagwan Kala. a Mehtarani working at the Cotton Exchange. Sewree. The function was attended by a number of case Hindus, mostly cotton merchants and their staff.

The bridegroom's relatives were. under a long established custom among the Harijans, to be treated with intoxicating drinks. An important feature of this wedding was a bold departure from this custom. The bride's father substituted the customary intoxicating drinks by aerated waters and sweets.

A suitable "Kanyadan" was given to the bride by the visitors. A formal distribution of flowers terminated the function.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for rupees one crore of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. the 23rd May 1933. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,00,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-11-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 98,75,000 and the average rate Rs. 1-3-11 per annum.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of rupees one crore will be received on Tuesday. the 30th May 1933. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 2nd June 1933.

Other conditions are as usual.

SOHRAB BHARUCHA GYMKHANA.—Weather permitting. next Saturday and Sunday there will be sports at Sohrab Bharucha Gymkhana. Udvada. which are open to all. Apply to Hon. Secretaries, S. B. Gymkhana, Udvada for entries.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

Jute Rules Quiet; Tea Maintains Steady

CALCUTTA, May 23.

Jute shares ruled quiet in sympathy with easier market for commodities and less outside support. In coals only small turnover resulted at about unchanged rates. Miscellaneous showed no material change. Teas were steady, but business was on restricted scale. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3 per cent paper 20 small lot; 3½ per cent paper 82/10; 3½ per cent New Loan 1947/50 92/14; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 95/2; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 110/2; 5 per cent bonds 1935 103/2 small lot.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1218; Imperial Bank conty 291/8

Coals: Bengal 214; Burrakur 10/8; Burrakar 7 per cent pref 113; Pench Valley 30/12; Soebpore 15/8 prem; Albion 276/8 small lot; Alliance pref 110; Alliance ordy 335; Anglo India 366/8 small lot; Bally 160 small lot; Barnagore 155; Cheviot 242/8; Clive 28/14 small lot; Dalhousie 402/8 small lot; Empire 41/12; Fort Gloster 538 small lot; Fort William 280/8; Gourepore 363 small lot; Howrah 53/6; Hukumchand 19/8; Kamarhatty 504; Kankinarrah 461 small lot; Kardah pref 115 cum div; Kinnison pref 132 cum div; Lansdowne 462; Lothian 298 small lot; National 25/8; New Central 414; Nuddea 23/12; Orient 235 small lot; Standard 360 small lot; Burma Corporation 8/8 small lot; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 50/12; Howrah Oil 9/12; Titaghur 6/4; Midnapore Zemindary 65/8; Port Shipping 11/14.

Sugar Shares: Balrampur 12/8; Bart 257; Belsund 11; Carew and Co 17/2; Cawnpore 38/2 small lot; Murrao Brewery 159; New Savan 18/4.

Teas: Banarhat 285 small lot; Rangbhat 29 cum div; Tongpani 15 small lot.—A. P.

LATE K. B. HAJI BALUCHI

Faruqi Volunteer Corps Hold Condolence Meeting

Under the auspices of the Faruqi Vounteer corps a public condolence meeting for the death of the late Khan Bahadur Haji Bachuali, J.P. was held on Thursday the 18th instant at the Dongri, Old Bangalipura when Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha Kt., J.P., C.I.E., M.C.S. presided.

Maulana Irfan proposed the honourable Sirdar for the chair.

Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha, speaking, said that he very much appreciated the benevolent nature and services of the late Khan Bahadur. He prayed that God may give patience and courage to the members of his family to bear the loss they have sustained.

Mr. Kazi, ex-Editor of the "Akhbar Islam," said that he knew the late Khan Bahadur from many years. His services for the poor and destitutes, to the Hajis and his princely charities for the Eye Hospitals and to the Bawla Orphanage were sufficient to immortalize his name.

Finally Mr. Zahid Ally thanked the honourable President and the public on behalf of the Farooqui Volunteer Corps of which the late Khan Bahadur was a patron and the meeting terminated at 11-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macnaughton" arrived in London on the evening of May 21.

The "Clan Skene" arrived at Suex on the evening of May 21.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.
New York. May 23.
Previous closing 3.87 1/2
To-day's closing 3.92 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.
London. May 23.
Previous closing 3.88 7/8
To-day's opening 3.90 1/4
To-day's closing 3.90 3/4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.
New York. May 23.
Previous closing 8.31
To-day's opening 8.44
Difference ..... +.13
To-day's closing 8.64
Difference ..... +.33

BROACH EXPECTATION:—
April-May 200-0
July-August 205-0
April-May 1934 220-12

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY.
Liverpool. May 23.
Previous closing 5.65
To-day's opening 5.68
Difference ..... +.03
To-day's closing 5.20
Difference ..... +.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).
London. May 23
Spot 18 7/8
Difference ..... +1/8
Forward 18 7/8
Difference ..... +1/8

FRANC RATE.
Previous closing 86 15/16
To-day's opening 85 7/8
To-day's closing 85 15/16

SILVER
Bombay May 23.
Ready 57 9 0
First settlement 57 8 0
2nd settlement 58 2 0

GOLD
Spot 30 5 0
Forward 30 5 0
Sovereign 19 9 3

INDIAN STERLING LOAN
Bombay. May 23. 11 p.m.
To-day's London Stock Exchange 3-1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan Rate was 81-3/4.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.
(In pounds sterling.)
Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 20th May 1933 1,861 000: From 1st April 1933 to 20th May 1933: 6,995.000.

Adulterated Butter Cases In Court

Magistrate Convicting Comments On Mildness Of Indian Law In Contrast With English

That the Bombay Municipality did a service to the public in bringing these cases of adulteration of butter to court was the comment made by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Tuesday afternoon, when he heard four cases filed for selling butter which contained 95 per cent foreign matter.

In England. the Magistrate, observed, offenders against the Food Act were not given the option of a fine. but were imprisoned, as these offences were of a very serious nature. The real culprits were not before the Court and, therefore, the accused in these cases should not be victimised as they had apparently been led to purchase these adulterations under the belief they were genuine butter.

The Magistrate, therefore, inflicted fines of Rs. 25 in the majority of cases. Two of them were stall-holders in the Crawford Market, Bombay.

CHARGES.

The accused were charged under the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act for selling or causing to be sold or exposing for sale, an article of food which was not of the nature, substance or quality which it purported to be.

Boman Khudabux, an Irani, having his shop at 311 Frere Road, was prosecuted for selling butter alleged to contain 63.6 per cent of foreign matter. The suit was filed on the 5th November. 1932.

The accused plead not guilty and said that he had purchased the butter from "Phalavi Mail." a manufacturer of butter.

REAL OFFENDER.

The Magistrate asked the Municipal Inspector why the manufacturer had not been prosecuted.

The Municipal Inspector said that four samples had been taken and that they were found to be adulterated. There were cases pending against "Phalevi Mail." but as his application for a licence had been refused by Municipality. they had not prosecuted him again in this case.

"It is Mr. Phalavi that I should like to have before me" remarked the Magistrate, as he was of opinion that the Irani had been probably led to buy this butter under the presumption that he was buying genuine butter.

FOUND GUILTY.

The Municipal Inspector urged that the Irani should have known that it was not possible to buy genuine butter at 7 annas per lb. the price paid by the accused. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5/-.

Stall-holder No. 438 in the Crawford Market was prosecuted for selling butter containing 95.4 per cent foreign matter. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 25/- or in default six weeks' imprisonment.

3RD STALL KEEPER.

The third case was against Stall holder No: 439, in the Crawford Market prosecuted for selling butter containing 95.9 per cent foreign matter. The accused pleaded not guilty. It was argued on his behalf that the manager of the shop, Munshi Faqir Hussain, had been selling the butter in the shop without the consent or knowledge of his master, the accused. The offence was detected in October 1932 but until ten days ago he had never heard anything from the Municipality.

The Magistrate held that as the stall stood in the name of the accused, he was responsible and, therefore, he found him guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default six weeks imprisonment.

The fourth case was against a Hindu Achaibur Ramavtar, having his shop at 21B, Nowroji Furdoonji Street. He is alleged to have sold butter containing 91.3 per cent of foreign matter. He pleaded not guilty as he had bought it from a manufacturer of butter. The Magistrate convicted him and fined him Rs. 25/- or in default six weeks imprisonment.

"BUTTER" NOT BUTTER AT ALL.

A case in which butter offered for sale contained 100 per cent foreign matter was not taken up as the accused Mafatlal Bhuda is absconding.

ALARMING DEATH RATE AMONG INFANTS

125 Die Within Week In Bombay

The total mortality 477 was 5 less than in the last week; the death rate registered was 21.4 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 20th week of 1932 was 442 and death rate 19.8 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks the preceding quinquennium 1928-32 was 517 and death rate 21.6.

Out of the total deaths, 125 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, small-pox caused 44 attacks including 1 imported from Mangalore and 28 deaths. Plague caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths and Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 534 which compares favourably with that for the 20th week of 1932 viz., 516 and the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1928-32) via 431.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1933

UNWORTHY OF OUR CONFIDENCE

Nobody in India will be surprised to learn from Sir Samuel Hoare's statement in the Commons that Government have dismissed as baseless all the charges made by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya against the ill-treatment of Congress delegates by the Police in Calcutta. When the Government of India, whose attention was drawn to Pandit Malaviya's allegations by over twenty members of the Legislative Assembly, referred the matter to the Bengal Government for inquiry and the latter deliberately refused to comply with the public demand for an open inquiry, it was understood that the familiar white-washing methods would be again employed. It now appears that some sort of "in camera" inquiry was held by the Police Commissioner of Calcutta and he has arrived at decisions which the Bengal Government have apparently accepted with the same unquestioning confidence with which the Government of India and the Secretary of State later received it.

WHO RULES?

It is curious, however, that though it is a month since the allegations were communicated to the Bengal Government, they have not yet published the report and Sir Samuel himself does not seem sure whether it will be published though he thinks there is no reason why it should not be. Evidently, in these matters the Sir Samuel is the obedient servant of the Government of India and so the process of submission to subordinate authority filters down, until ultimately the humblest constable becomes the master of the Secretary of State. Seriously we ask: Do Government fear that even a departmental report might make too many inconvenience disclosures?

Whether the report is published in full or in part, or not at all; it cannot possibly be accepted by the public as reliable, if it really declares that the charges are all "vicious and false" from start to finish," as Sir Samuel says. The people know Pandit Malaviya well enough, even as they do the ways of the police during the last few years and the unflinching support the latter get from the higher authorities.

NO OPTION.

The Pandit is not the man to identify himself with wild and unsubstantiable allegations. He has definitely declared that he has seen and talked to several of the delegates after their release from custody and examined their injuries and that his statement was made after the fullest investigation possible and was an under-statement of the shocking events. In face of such a clear unequivocal declaration and in the absence of any open inquiry the public have no option but to accept his statement as being substantially based on facts. That belief will remain unshaken so long as Government shirk an independent and open inquiry.

UNWORTHY COUNTER-CHARGE.

Sir Samuel's replies to questions on the subject will not enhance whatever reputation he may have for sincerity and fair-play. When he was pointedly asked whether, in view of Pandit Malaviya having given detailed information, including names of persons attacked, it would not be proper to hold a public inquiry, he evaded the point of an open inquiry and had the effrontery to say that Pandit Malaviya had given his name to "vicious and false charges." Now, when the whole point is whether the results of an official 'ex-parte' inquiry are reliable enough, it is wilfully begging the question to speak of the charges as untrue. His worse fault, however, lies in bringing an unworthy counter-charge against Pandit Malaviya, whose reputation for truth and honour Sir Samuel might well envy. In doing that he has grossly abused his responsible privileged position. Whatever feelings he may have evoked among the gentlemen in the Commons, his replies will arouse only feelings of disgust among Indians.

TIMELY REMINDER.

It is an unnatural position indeed that enables a man like Sir Samuel thus irresponsibly to traduce a public man of great eminence and lets shocking and well-substantiated charges of ill-treatment go without a proper inquiry. It only reminds us of the hope the Pandit expressed in concluding his statement that the silent suffering of the victims "will soon kill the system which permits human beings to be so brutally treated and humiliated for no other crime than that they desire the same freedom for their country that their oppressors enjoy in their own." At a time when there is so much loose talk of co-operation in concocting a Brummagem Constitution this new "gaucherie" of Sir Samuel Hoare is a pertinent and opportune reminder that the invitation comes from men who are worthy neither of the co-operation nor the confidence of the people of India.

Not To Be Taken Seriously

In view of the somewhat sensational announcement of Mr. Norman Davis at the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, there is a remote possibility of the discussions coming to a fruitful end, thus helping to reduce the world's burden of armaments and to free its energy for employment in better and more fruitful causes. Mr. Davis not only wholeheartedly supported the British Plan, but went further and said that America was "prepared to participate against the aggressor" in the event of a "menace to peace." And by "aggressor" he meant any state which sent "military forces across her frontiers." It means that America has definitely given up her pose of non-co-operation and will participate in European disputes and struggles in the future for the preservation or restoration of world peace. Other countries have agreed to accept the British Plan, though France is non-committal.

FRENCH FEARS.

The British Plan, it need hardly be said, does not spell complete disarmament all at once, though it reduces armaments considerably, leaving the Great Powers free to dominate Europe and thus the world, as they are now doing. France is anxious to have some sort of future security against an aggressive Germany, and she wants her "security" to be guaranteed by other Powers. We do not know whether the American assurance that the United States will intervene in case of wanton aggression by another country, will allay French fears, but from the rather unfortunate end of the day's meeting, there is every evidence to show that France still remains to be satisfied.

ANTI-RUSSIAN BLOC?

The success or failure of the Conference hinges on the attitude of France. Part I of the MacDonald Plan mentions the steps to be taken by the signatories in case of any breach of the Pact, after a "breach has actually occurred," to determine which party is to be held responsible. But there is no penalty attached to any such breach, so far as we can see, and naturally France is anxious to have some tangible protection against the repetition of the incidents which took place in 1914. In the event of actual war the party concerned is permitted to "suspend tedporarily certain provisions" of the Plan, which does not advance matters very much.

Mr. Norman Davis rather bhrusquely told the French delegate that any discussion of this important part of the MacDonald Plan was superfluous, and the latter naturally did not agree with that view. In the meantime a Four-Power Pact is being hatched, by which France, Italy, Britain and Germany will bind themselves to adopt a "common line of action" in dealing with Colonial, and European political and non-political questions. The purport of this Pact is apparently to form a solid bloc against Soviet Russia.

SCRAPS OF PAPER.

We fear, however, that the Disarmament Conference will ultimately end like all such previous conferences. There may be prolonged discussions, as there have been already, there may be Pacts and there may be secret understandings. But war will not disappear from the arena as a hideous memory of the past, for it is the business asset of armament firms with huge capital commitments that make their protection by the respective countries in which they are situated inevitable.

And what would happen if the Imperialist nations of the world agreed to disarm? Would they emancipate the weaker peoples whom they hold in subjection by force of arms, and not by their superior moral qualities? They will never do that. Even now Japan, one of the signatories of the Pact of Paris, is carrying on a wanton war against China and the other signatories are not only looking on,—some actually helping the aggressor secretly,—but their nationals are making profit out of this murderous orgy. The MacDonald Plan nowhere mentions active armed interference on behalf of the victim. Mere Pacts will not give any relief, and they will more likely be treated as "scraps of paper".

ARE THEY SINCERE.

In the meantime Germany is training her army and Hitler is still making more and more bellicose speeches every day. France also has done her best to put down all pacifist propaganda, and the military authorities are enjoined to collaborate with the civil authorities in countering such "dangerous" movements. In view of all this, it is rather difficult to believe that any of the countries now meeting and discussing at Geneva are sincere or earnest in their intention of disarming themselves. Even Mr. MacDonald, the originator of the Plan, shows no inclination of loosening Britain's grip on India, and the British Chauvinists are as determined as their French or German prototypes to hold firmly by what they possess.

Press Views

Where Will India Be?

The policy of inflation of currencies that has been the craze of Japan, England, America and other countries who trade with India has brought disaster to the people. To add to this all Ottawa has now practically become a mill-stone round the neck of Indian Industry. The momentous question therefore is, will the coming Economic World Conference devote to India the serious attention which she deserves, and will it honestly tackle the grave problems which the country is faced with to-day? Will some oil at least be poured on the country's commercially troubled waters? There are doubts however in the air about these questions. The most serious hindrance to success, is in the nature of the Delegation which will sit at the Conference. It would be anything but representative of India's interests.—"Rangoon Mail."

Inndia And World Peace

The President's manifesto is addressed to the whole world, and not only to the Great Powers or the independent States. Countries like India, too, have, therefore, a duty to express their views on the subject. World peace, if it means only the absence of war between the stronger nations, may mean greater scope for imperialism. It would mean that the stronger nations, relieved of the fear of their powerful neighbours, can persist in their aggrandising methods with greater security. The situation, wil become worse for peoples who for one reason or another find themselves subject to foreign peace. It will not be real or permanent world peace. World peace can only be secured by methods and policies which assure to all nations, strong as well as weak, equal opportunities of making the best use of their resources and talents without being dominated by more powerful neighbours.—"I. Social Reformer."

Behold The Contrast!

The Irish delegation headed by Michael Collins and Griffiths "refused to come over to England unless all the political prisoners, not guilty of violence, were at first released", writes Mrs. Gwyneth Foden. "No release of political prisoners: No parley" Lloyd George while protesting all along that he would not yield to the demand had to yield. Nay more; Michael Collins and his friends were determined not to shake hands with the English representatives and decided not to take part in the hospitality of any Englishman nor attend any public or social function of any sort in England pending the settlement. "One wonders why the Indian delegates, who wined and dined nightly with Englishmen while their countrymen at home were in jail, did not think like the Irish delegates....., why cannot India be as strong," asks the English lady. The reply is simple enough; Indian delegates have not been chosen or sent by the nation. They are nominees of the British Government, and act exactly as the latter would like.—"Advance."

KARNATAK UNIFICATION STRUGGLE

Brahmin And Lingayat Youth Must Unite And Work

(BY VISHWAMITRA.)

The problem of Karnatak Unification is at once so easy of solution, so sound in its financial aspects, and so just as a demand that no Government either National or semi-National will find it easy to refuse sympathetically to tackle it except on one plea and it is that there is no real demand for it in Karnatak itself.

Is there any ground for such a plea? Karnatak leaders have been rebuked in the past for having lost many opportunities during the last two years for putting forth their demand more vigorously and systematically than they did.

COUNTRY BEFORE PROVINCE.

A close study will reveal that Karnatak leaders are free from any blame in this matter. Those who succeeded in creating an ever-growing demand for unification in their community have all been, fortunately for the country and unfortunately for the cause of unification, full-blooded Nationalists and as such they boldly pushed into the back-ground this provncial agitation in preference to the country-wide struggle, as soon as the C. D. Movement began.

It might be said in this connection that Karnatak's loss in the C. D. Movement has been two-fold. In addition to monetary sacrifice and physical and mental suffering which it has undergone in company with other Provinces, it has suffered the loss of a golden opportunity for securing the fulfilment of its urgent and vital demand for unification.

DUTY OF LINGAYATS.

When the question of unification was thus pushed into the back-ground, other leaders—especially the leaders of the Lingayat community ought to have taken it up and by putting into it the strength of their numbers and the weight of their influence, made it a living question engaging their whole attention. This would not have injured in the least their shifty views on politics.

Ever since the introduction of the last Reforms, the Lingayats in Karnatak have captured the Municipalities, District and Taluka Local Boards and important posts in the Council and the Assembly. The democratic channel that connects the people with the Government has now become the monopolistic possession of the Lingayats.

If these people had utilized their unique position to make the unification question a militant one and had thrust it forward as an ultimatum with vim, as the Sind Muslims did, the Government would not have remained indifferent as it is doing to-day. A golden opportunity was allowed to go. Beyond an occasional expression of llp-sympathy, the Lingayat leaders have done nothing for the cause of unification.

HERITAGE OF LINGAYATS.

The reactionary activities of some of these leaders are hav-

(Continued on page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

GIVE US YOUR GOLD.

There is not much honesty in the answers given by Sir Samuel Hoare in the Commons about gold exports from India. Sir Samuel said that the exports have been "beneficial to India and the world."

They might be beneficial to the world, but not to India. The gold flight was beneficial chiefly to the British Government, since it enabled them to keep their own gold supplies intact and dissipate India's "distress gold."

If gold exports are good for India, why do not Great Britain and other countries follow that practice, instead of burying their gold in the bank vaults.

The fact is that Sir Samuel has not a leg to stand on, but he has the power to do as he likes. That is the only and the best argument the Government have.

Does he want the world to believe that the interests of India are of greater concern to him than the people who live and die here?

WHY AND WHEREFORE.

The Secretary of State for India had not the courage to be frank in his answers to Sir Alfred Knox regarding the transfer of the investments of the Indian Family and Pension Fund to England because there was "general anxiety over the future of India!

All-India Services are not exactly quaking in their shoes because of the White Paper policy: on the other hand they should rejoice, because more power will be given to them and the Governors and the Viceroy.

But they do feel some uncertainty about their investments and what Indian politicians would do in the future. The Family Pension Fund is one such, and retired officials do not want to jeopardise their savings by keeping them in India.

No amount of gloss will convince Indians to the contrary, and it is far better to be frank in such matters. Otherwise why of all occasions is the present thought to be the fittest for the transfer, passes understanding.

The reasons are obvious, but the heavens are not going to fall because the unwanted White Paper policy is to be thrust down the throats of Indians.

EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

The financial affairs of the League of Nations are in an embarrassed condition, owing to the default of many of the members.

The suggestion that those who are regular in their payment, ought to increase their amounts is preposterous. It puts a premium on dishonesty.

Captain Eden, the British delegate, said that it would be better to deprive the defaulting nations of their membership. We agree. Nobody would be the worse.

India pays the huge sum of a hundred thousand pounds annually to the League, in return for which it gets a spectacle of helplessness. The amount could well be utilised for better purposes, instead of helping to maintain huge, worthless establishments at Geneva and other places.

Two of the most honest nations are not there—Russia and America and Japan has gone out because either the others were too honest for her, or she was too honest for them.

VEXATIOUS INTERFERENCE.

Cannot even peaceful anti-untouchability propaganda be free from the vexatious interference of the police?

The Police Superintendent of Sylhet is reported to have refused to grant permission for a procession in connection with anti-untouchability work.

It is said he asked if any slogans would be shouted by the processionists, and on his being informed that they would only cry "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai" and carry placards relating to the removal of untouchability, he refused to grant the license for the proposed procession.

The nature of the placards made it clear that the procession was to be in no sense political. Is the cry of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai", even in these circumstances anathema to the authorities?

A little common sense will not do any harm to these police officials.

A STUPENDOUS SENTENCE.

Only the Punjab can produce such enormous sentences as that of 90 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50,000 inflicted on a clerk who had embezzled Rs. 50,000 belonging to the Government. The accused was an Excise clerk.

There must be some sense of proportion in the award of these sentences, and it does not appear that the magistrate has used his discretion in the least.

The name of the magistrate requires to be enshrined permanently in the archives of the Punjab criminal department. It is such men who bring justice into ridicule.

Magistrates of this kidney require to be curbed and their enthusiasm for giving unduly harsh sentences leavened by commonsense and mercy, even when the Government happens to be the aggrieved party.

Readers' Views

INTOLERANT AND INCOHERENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I happened to be present at the Chowpatty meeting addressed by Mr. Rajagopalachari. It was a mixed gathering of men and women. In fact the number of men was greater than that of women. As usual, it was a forceful speech from C. R. but when this "Keeper of Mahatmaji's conscience" indulged in an uncalled for attack on the Press, not only did he become intolerent but positively incoherent and annoying.

The remarks were totally irrelevant and definitely marred the serenity of the occasion. The people were intently listening to the condition of the Harijans for whom Gandhiji had chosen to undergo the ordeal of the fast. The effect of the lecture was enhanced by numerous charts showing the "present condition of India with so many untouchables represented on the chart in a big black spot, marring the harmony and unity of India. This removed, India would become a happy family and so on."

This had created a wonderful effect on the minds of the hearers but suddenly "C.R." pounced upon the Press reporters at Parnakuti and for a few minutes levelled a venomous attack against the Press. This broke the solemnity and dignity of his speech and created laughter amongst the hearers, perhaps to the discomfiture of C. R. himself, who all the while insisting on tragedy turned the occasion into a comedy.

Thus he himself became guilty of the charge he wished to level against the Press reporters.

I am of opinion that Mr. Rajagopalachari wanted to ridicule the Press openly but in doing so he forgot that in the name of that holy man of "Parnakuti" and the holy cause of the "Harijans", he was giving utterance to unholly and unwarranted feelings. It was neither the occasion, nor the time to offend anyone, much less the poor Press reporters, who at great personal inconvenience and actual hindrance are performing a great public service by keeping the people in touch with the movement of Mahatmaji.

It is high time that our own leaders should be taught a lesson to use their tongue with caution while dealing with the Indian Press which has ben treated so long with scant courtesy. I have to thank the "Chronicle" for having put up a fight for the rights of the Indian Press.—Yours, etc.,

HARILAL BHARUCHA.

ORTHODOX AND UNTOUCHABILITY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is rather late in the day for Mr. Karandikar to come out with the arguments of the orthodox Hindus. The orthodox attitude that Mr. Karandikar exposes has been taken up by them since the time any kind of reform was ever attempted.

Mr. Karandikar tells us in his article, that this feeling against an untouchable entering the temple is largely sentiment which, he says, is beyond the purview of reason. And yet he would have "C. R." reason the Acharyas into an acceptance of the rightness of the Anti-Untouchability Movement. Many reformers, including Gandhiji, have tried to convince the Acharyas with reason, but to no avail. The Acharyas with their inhuman interpretations of the Sastras, have always been and will always be unconvinced. If Mr. Karandikar himself takes up the task of persuading the Acharyas, he will very soon discover whether they are amenable to reason or not.

Mr. Karandikar's exposition of the orthodox Hindu view that Gandhji's fast for the sins of his workers tends only to create dependence and independence, is not quite right. Gandhiji's fast for the sins of his workers depends on the intense love the workers bear for Gandhiji, and his fast will only make them be more careful in future and not repeat their faults.

The orthodox suggestion that Gandhiji's workers should go on periodical fasts every month even if they have not committed any error, will only destroy the spiritual significance of the fasts and reduce them to the level of the Ekadasi fasts which the orthodox regularly observe without any spiritual benefit to themselves.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. R.

EXIT, ALWAR!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The apprehensions of this writer have proved true; and the Maharaja is asked to face an inquiry, or to quit his State for two years! May we know the reasons of this peremptory order of the Government of India?

(1) Was not the Maharaja belauded and decorated for his War Services?

(2) Was he not allowed to spend lavishly in England and India all these years?

(3) Was he not then the "persona grata" of the Bureaucracy?

(4) Did he not offend them by participating in the Unity Conference at Allahabad, and the Convocation festivities at Benares?

(5) Did he not upset them, when recently he resolved to use only Swadeshi?

(6) What collosal blunder did he commit, or what insurmountable barrier did he put in the way of his British Prime Minister, during the last four months?

(7) Verily, what are the Powers, Privileges and Rights of Indian Princes, if they are summoned to quit their States in 48 hours?

(8) Could Michael O'Dwyer, or Bamfylde Fuller, or Sydenham, or George Lloyd, or Pentland, or Craddock ever have faced an Independent Inquiry into their provincial administrations? We doubt very much.

(9) We have no use for such Princes, as are wedded to luxury or utter servility. But we do demand, that, if erring Princes are penalised in this fashion, the blundering Governors should be dealt with likewise. That would mean real justice.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the report appearing in the columns of your to-days paper regarding the proceedings of the Annual General Body Meeting of the South Indian Credit Society I have to correct an obvious mistake appearing in it.

Mr. G. Subramaniya Iyer, the retiring vice-President was not 'ousted out" as he was not a candidate for the place at all. In fact we were extremely sorry that he withdrew his candidature due to the prevailing tension, and let me assure you I would be the last person to have stood against my esteemed colleague and sincere friend who has had till now no equal in his service to the South Indian Credit Society.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. RAMA RAO,
Vice-President.

Matunga, May 23.

HOW TO HELP BEGGARS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Yesterday near Grant Road I saw three Muslim boys begging. One of them was blind and all in rags and pale. My heart bleeds at the sight of the misery of the poor, I approached them and asked the blind boy to go to the Happy Home for the Blind situated at Tardeo Road in Bombay.

I explained to them that the blind boy would be taken care of there, given food, clothing and helter and taught some trade, which would enable him to make a living. The blind boy's curiosity was aroused and he inquired what trade would be taught him. I said that he would be taught carpentering, tailoring, caning chairs and the like. The boys said that till then they had never heard of the existence of the school. They said that they would ask their parents to send the blind boy to the aforesaid school.

I request your readers whenever they see blind children begging in the streets to persuade them to go to the school for the blind offering to take them there. The authorities of this school are also requested periodically to visit parents of blind children throughout the city and persuade them to send them to school. Similarly, lepers and beggars should be asked to go to the Leper Asylum and Helpless Beggars Home situated at Matunga. Instead of giving money to beggars in streets, your readers should send an annual donation to the funds of the above Institutions.

Thus the beggar nuisance will be greatly abated and poor beggars will find shelter in the aforesaid institutions.—Yours etc.

I.

MOTORISTS ENTER LISTS AGAINST GOVERNMENT

UNANIMOUS PROTEST AGAINST REIMPOSITION OF ROAD TOLLS

Iniquitous & Unfair System Spells Their Ruination

MISS CURSETJI EXHORTS THEM NOT TO PAY "OBNOXIOUS TAX"

Thousands of motorists mobilised on Tuesday evening in front of the offices of the Western India Automobile Association, Queens Road to register their unanimous disapproval of the re-imposition of road tolls.

GOVERNMENT WARNED

Mr. H. E. Ormerod, the Chairman of the meeting said that the resurrection of the antiquated system of collecting revenue on the excuse that they could not obed the revenue in any other way was incredible and warned the Government of the serious consequences of ignoring public opinion in that respect.

"INIQUITOUS AND UNFAIR"

Mr. Sultan Chinoy who moved the resolution of protest against the imposition of tolls characterised it as exceedingly ill-founded, niquitous and unfair. The motorists had already been overburdened with taxation and the additional impost would spell their ruination.

"OBNOXIOUS TAX"

Miss Cursetji speaking on behalf of the women of Bombay appealed to the motorists not to pay anything towards the "obnoxious tax".

After several other speeches, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following resolution moved by Mr. Sultan Chinoy was passed unanimously:—

"This meeting of the motorists wishes to record an emphatic protest against the re-introduction of the tolls throughout the Presidency and it urges that no time should be lost by Government in removing this uneconomical and antiquated method of taxation."

GOVERNMENT'S ANOMALY.

Mr. H. E. Ormerod, the Chairman of the meeting at the outset said that the levy of tolls in this Presidency has always been in rather a muddle which is even continued to the present day. "You have the anomaly of the Government after deciding to abolish the tolls, stating that because they are still continued in parts of the Presidency they have felt compelled to reinstitute them throughout the whole of it, thus going back on their decision to abolish them gradually."

58 YEARS BACK.

"When the Thomas Report was issued this year it was found very much to the surprise of everyone that it contained recommendations for the re-institution of the toll system throughout the presidency as a means of increasing general revenue. . . . . I am sorry that Mr. Thomas is not with us now to listen to what will be said on this subject and to answer our question as to why he considered it a sound move to put the clock back 58 years just at the time he was leaving India."

ANTIQUATED SYSTEM.

The speaker continuing said that one of the worst features of the toll system was that something like one-third of the amount collected went into the pockets of the toll keepers, and as every other provincial Government in India had found a means of providing themselves with revenues in a far less objectionable and less costly manner it seems incredible that the Bombay Government had been forced to resurrect this antiquated system of collecting revenue on the excuse that they cannot obtain the revenues in any other way.

SERIOUS PUBLIC RESENTMENT.

In conclusion the speaker said: "Although the re-introduction of the toll system throughout the Presidency came into force only a few weeks ago quite enough has happened already to show how seriously the public resent being subjected to an Act which has never contemplated when it was introduced, as being applicable to fast moving traffic. I hope therefore that the Bombay Government will appreciate that if they continue to ignore public opinion in this respect indefinitely serious instances such as that reported as happening at Kasara are bound to occur. I think I am right in saying that public opinion will never allow this matter to drop."

ADMITTING INCOMPETENCY.

Lt.-Col. Smith speaking next said that the re-introduction of the Toll System by the Bombay Government after such a long time amounted to an admission of incompetency by the Government.

Mr. Groombridge criticised the Toll Act and suggested that a protest meeting should be held every month until the Toll system was removed and also said that a mass meeting should be held near one of the Toll gates where all the motorists should park their cars.

INIQUITOUS AND UNFAIR.

Mr. Sultan Chinoy in moving the resolution of protest, said that the imposition of tolls in Bombay Presidency was exceeding ill-foundedly iniquitous and unfair. He said he sympathised with the Government more than anyone else in their efforts to balance the budget and the entire Motor community would support the Government in any measure they might adopt for tiding over the financial crisis, provided a clear case is made out for throwing the burden on the motorists. The motorists of the Presidency had already been overburdened with taxation and the additional burden would spell the ruination of Bus Owners in particular.

NEGLECTED RAODS.

Continuing, the speaker said: "The tax on petrol was enhanced with the definite intention of securing revenues for the betterment of existing roads and for the construction of new roads. But the roads in this Presidency remain in the same neglected state and are a constant reproach to this enlightened and progressive province of India. I for one fail to understand why Government seek to make up the deficiency in their revenues by add-

(Continued on next page).

MAJOR WAUCHOPE SENT TO JAIL

Assistant Surveyor-General Guilty Of Criminal Breach Of Trust

DEFENCE PLEA

"Absent From Headquarters For Long Periods And Busy With Survey"

CALCUTTA, May 23.

Major R. S. Wauchope, I.A., O.B.E., Assistant Surveyor General of India was to-day found guilty by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on two charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,500. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on each charge, sentences to run concurrently. He was also fined Rs. 1,000 or six weeks' additional imprisonment on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

The prosecution story was that in 1929 Wauchope was the officer in charge of Number Six party at Secunderabad (Deccan) and carried out a survey, on behalf of the Nizam's Government, of Bidar and Gulburga Forts. He received in payment two cheques for Rs. 1,500 each in March 1929 and July 1929 and misappropriated the amounts.

DEFENCE.

The defence was that Major Wauchope had been very busy in survey and other works and had been absent for long periods from headquarters. During his absence all matters connected with the cash and accounts were in the hands of the head clerk. He maintained that one cheque for Rs. 1,500 had actually been endorsed and that payment had been received by the Head Clerk from the Jamadar.

It was contended that there might have been some confusion in the accounts and that these two sums might have been expended for a bona-fide Government work or refunded under wrong heads.

ON PERSONAL RECOGNISANCE BOND.

LATER.

Mr. Justice Lort Williams released Major Wauchop on personal recognisance bond pending filing of appeal.—A.P.

RETRENCHMENT LOOMING LARGE

Nagpur Ry. Workers Meet And Protest

NAGPUR, May 23.

A mass meeting of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Workers was held under the auspices of the Labour Union, Mr. Raizada presiding.

Resolutions passed in the meeting viewed with concern the attitude of the Railway administration in connection with the present retrenchment and asked the authorities to agree to the Union's proposals failing which requested the Government to set up a proper tribunal under the Trades Disputes Act to settle the dispute.—A. P.

HOUSE-OWNER CUSTODIED

Sequel To Arrest Of Alleged Absconders

CALCUTTA, May 23

In connection with the arrest of the alleged absconders in North Calcutta yesterday Naraindas Bannerjee, who rented a flat to two men, his wife Sushila Debi and Ratikanta Palit, who introduced the men have been taken into custody.

The wounded inspector is progressing satisfactorily in the hospital. It is understood that the man surrendered only after the ammunition had been exhausted.—A P.

TREATMENT OF JEWS IN GERMANY

League Appoints Committee To Examine Issue

RUGBY, May 23.

At a private meeting at Geneva the Council of the League of Nations appointed a committee to examine whether it was within its competence to consider at the present stage the petition addressed to the Council by the Upper Silesian Jews protesting against the treatment of the Jews in Germany.—B.O.W.

DACOITS FIRE ON POLICE

Injure Sub-Inspector And Ten Villagers, But Constables Chase And Catch Two

LAHORE, May 23.

A report of serious clash near Moman between a gang of four dacoits of Montgomery district and a party of police under Sub-inspector Wazir Ali who was specially despatched from Lahore for the arrest of the absconders has been received from Sheikhpura. The Sub-Inspector's party which was accompanied by a number of villagers was following him at a distance.

Suddenly the dacoits, who appear to have been well armed, opened fire on the Sub-Inspector who was on a horse back. The dacoits wounded him seriously in the ribs, the horse also being injured. The police party with the villagers, when they came near, were also subjected to a fusilade of firing by the dacoits with the result that ten villagers are reported to have been suffering from gunshot wounds. Undeterred, the police gave chase and arrested after some time, two out of the gang of four dacoits. Both the Lahore and the Sheikhpura police are hot on the track of the remaining two absconders.—A. P.

SLASHING WORKERS' WAGES

Ahmedabad Labour Assn. Secretary Protests

AHMEDABAD, May 23.

The Secretary of the Textile Labour Association has made representation to the Secretary of the Millowners' Association drawing his attention to the cut in the wages made in the Weaving departments of seven mills in Ahmedabad and requesting him to move his Association to restore the cut in the wages of those in the said departments on the ground that the cut is against the established practice and has caused discontent and unrest in the textile industry at Ahmedabad.—A. P.

EXPULSION OF CHETTIARS FROM INDO-CHINA

Representing To Secretary Of State Re: Assets

OOTACAMUND, May 23.

The latest telegrams received from Saigon (Indo-China) regarding the expulsion of Nattukottai Chettiar Bankers from Indo-China are very disquieting. The Director of the Long Term Credit Office of Indo-China suggests to these bankers to write off 25 per cent. of the amount due in the case of the first mortgage and 40 per cent. in the case of the other balances.

In the former case, after reductions were made a good portion will be paid in cash now and the balance within fifteen years, and when the price of paddy goes up in the case of other balances ten per cent. of the 60 per cent which will be the reduced amount would be paid now. This means Rs. 6 per hundred rupees of the debt balance is to be paid in fifteen years, and if and when the price of paddy goes up, this proposal is to apply only to those debtors to whom the long term credit office is prepared to lend money.

The Chettiar community consider these proposals as ruinous and the present economic conditions do not warrant any such reduction. Their view is that whatever amount is reduced for the present it should be paid in a few years and not within fifteen years. The Chettiars are making representations that the terms are quite unfavourable. The Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association have telegraphed the latest development to the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The Chettiar community feel that unless the British Foreign Secretary addresses the French Government the matter will become serious.—A. P.

PARIS PRESS' CAUTIOUS COMMENTS

No Armament Until Safety Is Guaranteed

(Special Cable)

PARIS, May 23

With a few exceptions the press receives Mr. Davis' speech reservedly. It generally opines that France must not abandon the substance for the shadow. There must be no disarmament until safety of France is amply guaranteed, and Mr. Davis' guarantee is considered meagre.

SADHUS PACIFIED

Clash With Caste Hindus Averted By Police

AHMEDABAD, May 23.

A clash between a band of sadhus and caste Hindus of village Ranip near Gandhiji's Ashram was averted to-day by the timely arrival of the police.

It appears that sadhus prevented women of the village from fetching water from the village well as caste Hindus refused to give food to sadhus on the ground that they had taken money for food from an "untouchable."

The caste Hindus called the police who pacified the sadhus.—A.P

GREAT CHANGES IN JAMNAGAR STATE

K. B. Meherwanji To Act As Dewan

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, May 23.

Great administrative changes are reported in Jamnagar state and more are to follow suit. The General Secretary Mr. Hirabhai retires from 1st May and the Political Secretary Mr. O. B. Junnarkar is not likely to return. The Superintendent of Police Mr. Green has resigned and, it is said, Khan Bahadur Meherwanji, the adviser of late Jam Saheb in England, will be appointed Dewan of the State.

MILLS RE-OPEN BUT WORKERS STAY OFF

(From A Correspondent).

INDORE, May 23.

Yesterday morning the Kalyanmal and the Hukumchand Mills were re-opened. But the labourers were not willing to rejoin their posts by allowing the cut as notified. So they did not enter the compound of the mills.

A general meeting of Labour Union, Indore, was held on Sunday evening at Snehalataganj under the presidentship of Mr. N. G. Bhalerao, Advocate.

The speaker Mr. K. Trivedi pointed out how there will be a true gain by appointing a committee consisting of the representatives of the three bodies, viz., the Millowners, Labour Union and the Government. All of them accepted the proposal.

AMRAOTI YOUTHS REFUSE TO HEAR RUIKAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, May 22.

In honour of Mr. Ruikar, ex-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, a public meeting was held in the Jog Square under the auspices of the Berar Youth League. Mr. P. Y. Deshpande, President of the League presided over the meeting.

Great rowdism was created in the meeting by a section of youths when Mr. Ruikar attacked the policy of those people who simply blamed the Congress in season and out of season and looked for their dictates towards Moscow. This was signal for great confusion but the audience were, however, appeased.

ITALIAN'S TRAGIC END

MADRAS, May 23.

An Oorgaum message dated May 22 says that Pitchette Borelouis, an Italian miner met with instantaneous death on Saturday in the Oorgaum mines as a result of a fall of rock.—A. P.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Monday.

Sir Hasan Suhrawardy, vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, and Chief Medical Officer, East Indian Railway, left for Bombay 'en route' to England on Monday

He intends to visit some foreign universities and make a special study of the health and welfare movements of studentr, both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, and also to recuperate his health.—A.P.

SIMLA, May 23.

It is understood that the tenure of appointment of Mr. J. R. Blair, I.C.S., as Deputy Secretary, Army Department, Government of India has been extended till the 31st October, 1933 and that Major A. F. R. Luby will succeed him' with effect from 1st November.—A.P.

MADRAS, May 23.

The City Police searched this afternoon three houses occupied by North Indians in George Town, but nothing incriminating was found.—A. P.

FOUR STUDENTS GET SEVEN YEARS JAIL

Judgment In Lahore Kanari Bazar Dacoity Case: One Student Acquitted

LAHORE, May 23.

Judgment in what is known as the Kanari Bazar Dacoity Case was pronounced to-day at Lahore Central Jail after a trial lasting over a year.

The prosecution story was that on 12th and 13th March 1932 accused Baldevraj, Omparkash, Mangalsen and Bhagatram (all students of D. A. V. College) and Beni Parshad, an M.A. student of Forman Christian College, armed with revolvers and pistols raided the Office of Messrs. Bhagwandass Kahanchand, Commission Agents, when they were counting their weekly intakings amounting to Rs. 12,000, shot Bhagwandass in the neck and tried to run away with the amount. Due to the resistance offered by one Kahnchand, they fled away leaving behind their cycles, turkish cap and a bag which provided a clue to their arrests.

Baldevraj, Omprakash, Bhagatram and Mangalsen were sentenced to seven years imprisonment each and Beni Pershad was acquitted.—A. P.

KARNATAKA UNIFICATION STRUGGLE

(Continued from Page 6)

ing their repercussions on the minds of the young men of their community. These leaders waste all their energy in securing more and more posts in Government service for their young men. This has, in fact, become the Be-all and End-all of their political life. The lure of Government service has to a great extent demoralised the Lingayat youths, and hence we do not find them even as much natonalist as Muslim youths.

Karnatak, even in its present shattered form, belongs to the Lingayats, they being in an overwhelming majority. There is absolutely no fear of Brahmin predominance, as the Brahmins are in a hopeless minority. Moreover, the religious status of the Lingayats is not in any way inferior to that of the Brahmins.

The Lingayat sect is a liberalised form of Brahmanism. There is absolutely no justification for Lingayat leaders to be communalists like so many others. But the fact is that in Karnatak it is personalities and not principles that are now considered first.

UNITE, UNITE!

It is now high time for the Lingayat youths to extricate themselves from the rut into which they are being lured and to rise to the occasion, when they will find the Brahmin youths eagerly stretching forth their hands for a fraternal embrace. If the youths in Karnatak bestir themselves and flood the Province with impetuous nationalism, not only the communalism of the Lingayat elders, but also the halting and hesitating attitude of the Brahmin elders towards the unification question will disappear like mist before the sun.

Signs to show that such a change is coming are not wanting. In the meanwhile let it be known that the nationalist leaders are not to be blamed for the present failure of the unification move. They might be mildly blamed for pushing the Provincial question into the background, in preference to the All-India struggle. But the blame the whole of it—must rest on the heads of our reactionary communalists.

JOINT COMMITTEE MEETS

Discusses Question Of Central Responsibility

LONDON, May 23

The Select Committee met again privately this morning when, it is understood, it continued general discussion particularly on the question of Central Responsibility on federal basis.—Reuter.

"NO MORE SPLENDID ISOLATION

U. S. Press Welcomes Davis' Geneva Speech

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, May 23

"Step beyond President Roosevelt's suggestions". This remark sums up American reaction to Mr. Davis' speech at the Disarmament Conference.

The "New York Times" draws attention to frank change in the American attitude as moving with the World "She no longer boasts of splendid isolation."

Washington correspondents of New York papers opine that the speech means abandonment of the United States traditional policy of freedom of sea.

A seventy-two-year-old man at Czeged, Hungary, is seeking divorce from his dead wife. He cites reasons why he does not wish his name to appear on her tombstone.

SWARAJ THROUGH SABARMATI

Mr. Desai Seeks To Explain Why Ashram Should Be Kept Pure

AHMEDABAD, May 23.

Interviewed by pressmen in Gandhiji's Ashram, Mr. Mahadev Desai who is busy explaining to the inmates of the Ashram the significance of Gandhiji's fast, said that it was well known that Mahatma Gandhi wanted to attain Swaraj through his Sabarmati Ashram. Gandhiji desired to launch from the Ashram a campaign against the demon of untouchability. This campaign was now being conducted for a number of years. Gandhiji had not made the beginning of this campaign, but had given it a new turn.

"He desires to start from the Ashram, in fact he is observing the 21 days fast as an inmate of the Ashram. If the beginning of the new form of campaign against untouchability is to be made from Ashram, the Ashram should be perfectly pure, but I am grieved to state that the inmates of the Ashram, at least I, have not purity adequate for this critical moment, and we shall have to request Mahatma Gandhi to cast us into the river Sabarmati if we are found useless instruments for his great task".—A. P.

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BOMBAY MOTORISTS MOBILISE AGAINST GOVERNMENT

QUEENS ROAD DEMONSTRATION

CHORUS OF PROTEST AGAINST REIMPOSITION OF ROAD TOLLS

(Continued from previous page)

ing to the burden of motoring public.

OBNOXIOUS BUSINESS.

I wish to emphasise that tolls are an antiquated form of taxation, whose incidence is unequal and unfair. The system of auctioning the right of levying tolls makes them still more odious and objectionable on account of the third party introduced in this obnoxious business. And for these reasons tolls have gradually disappeared in other provinces but in Bombay they have been re-imposed, perhaps as a perpetual reminder to the motorist that his shoulders are regarded by the powers that be as broad enough for any burden.

EXPLORE OTHER SOURCES.

Let Government explore other sources of revenues. Let them devise means whereby new taxation, if refuired, should fall evenly on the general public. Or better still let them exercise a little introspection and find out if they could not apply the axe and obviate the need for imposing additional burden on the community. Let us hope that under any circumstances Government will remove the inequity of the tolls and save the motorist from ruin?"

Mr. Pitt, the Chairman of the Tolls Sub-Committee of the W. I. A. A. seconding the resolution said that no endeavour would be spared by the Committee to get the Tolls abolished. He wanted the members of the Association to help the Committee by bringing before the Committee the difficulties experienced by them due to the re-introduction of the tolls.

MR. KAMDAR'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. M. Kamdar supporting the resolution condemned the action of the Government in re-imposing the Tolls. He narrated his personal experience of how motirists are put into a lot of inconvenience by this new system. That morning he was coming to Bombay from Mahabaleswar and his car stopped by a Pathan near a Toll gate between Panvel and Mumbra. The Toll Collector came and asked for the Toll money but the speaker asked for papers which authorised the toll collector to collect the tolls. On going thrugh the papers, Mr. Kamdar was not satisfied and refused to pay the tolls as he wanted to try it as a test case and gave his name and number of the car. On his refusal the Pathan stood in front of radiator of the car and the Toll Collector caught hold of his hands. Mr. Kamdar turned round and went to the nearest police station to lodge a complaint and when he came back the toll collector had absconded.

SOLICITOR'S ADVICE.

Mr. Rassa Mehta who described himself as a reckless driver stated that he had consulted a solicitor who said that a Magistrate could not fine or convict a motorist if he succeeded in evading the toll collector and passing the toll gate. He said that the Bombay Government would not have dared to re-impose the Toll same strength as the Automobile system if the W. I. A. A. had the Association of England had. He appealed to the motorists of Bombay to join the Association and strengthen its hands.

WOMEN'S SUPPORT.

Miss Cursetji speaking on behalf of the women of Bombay said that the Toll System was not only antiquated but also wrong. She appealed to motorists not to pay anything towards this obnoxious tax.

Several other speakers also spoke condemning the decision of the Government and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

FULL TEXT OF SPEECH.

The following is the full text of the president's speech:—

We have called this general public meeting to-day to give every one an opportunity of expressing their views on the re-imposition of the toll system in the Bombay Presidency as a means of raising money for general revenues.

It may interest many of you to know that the Toll Act in Bombay dates back to 1864. The Bombay Government considering this question some years later apparently had some doubt as to whether the Act had been repealed and in 1875 the Act received the assent of the Governor of Bombay, thus eliminating any doubt on the subject. Now reading the preamble of the Act of 1875, it would appear that the levy of tolls in this Presidency has always been in rather a muddle, which is even continued to the present day, when you have the anomaly of Government after deciding to abolish tolls, stating that because they are still continued in parts of the Presidency, they have felt compelled to re-institute them throughout the whole of it, thus going back on their decision to gradually abolish them.

NOT EXISTENT IN THOSE DAYS.

As motor cars were not in existence in those days, the Act was in consequence not intended to embrace motor vehicles and looking at the schedule, one sees that the highest charge made for any type of vehicles is Re. 1- for a four-wheeled carriage on springs, or a cart and hackery not on springs, drawn by 8 bullocks, buffaloes, horses, ponies, asses or mules, if laden.

ABOLITION AND RE-IMPOSITION.

It was in 1908 that the Government of Bombay decided to abolish tolls on provincial roads and in 1914 they offered to District Boards compensation for the loss of toll revenue if they would abolish tolls on local fund roads. In the following year, however, a Committee appointed to examine the whole question of local taxation recommended the retention of the system. Later, the financial stringency resulting from the War rendered it impossible to carry out the former policy, and in 1922/23 some tolls were re-introduced even on provincial roads.

My first experience of tolls in the Bombay Presidency was in 1914 when I motored to Bombay from Southern India and if I remember rightly, in that year there were 5 tolls between Bombay and Poona.

ROAD COMMITTEE'S VIEW.

In 1927/28 the Indian Road Development Committee appointed by the Central Government to report on road conditions in India expressed their views on the toll system as follows:—

"We have referred in para 63 to road tolls as a method of taxing motor transport, and it has been seen that in the Madras Presidency a substantial revenue is raised by local bodies from this source. Toll bars, which are usually about ten miles apart, are particularly obstructive to a rapid form of road transport, and it has frequently been urged that direct provincial taxation should be substituted for tolls on motor vehicles. In our opinion however the objection to tolls goes far beyond the obstruction to motor transport. We have received ample evidence of the harassment to traffic of all kinds, and there is a strong demand that tolls should be altogether abolished. It may be argued, indeed, that tolls are paid in direct proportion to the use made of the road, that they are paid in small sums which the road user can afford, and that they are traditional to the country and cannot readily be replaced by any other form of taxation. But it is not disputed that delay to traffic and annoyance to the public are inevitable incidents of the system. An additional objection is the practice of farming tolls, which diverts a considerable part of the receipts to the farmer. Tolls are a source of local taxation with which, as we have said, we are not directly concerned. We may, however, express a hope that tolls on all traffic will be abolished as soon as possible and be replaced where necessary by some form of taxation that is less vexatious to road transport.

EXCEPTION.

"We would, however, except tolls on bridges, where a definite service is provided to replace a ferry or a bad river crossing. Tolls in such cases may make a substantial contribution towards the cost of the work, without which perhaps it could not be undertaken. For instance, the tolls on the Nerbudda bridge on the Bombay-Agra road, which was built at a cost of Rs. 4-1/2 lakhs, produced an average annual income of Rs. 25,000. It appeared from the evidence that the public was not averse in such cases to paying tolls for special facilities."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S CONCURRENCE.

The Bombay Government concurred with these remarks and subsequently agreed to abolish the toll system and from that date until this year they have taken steps gradually to eliminate tolls.

When the Thomas Report was issued this year, however, it was found, very much to the surprise of every one, that it contained recommendations for the re-institution of the toll system throughout the Presidency as a means of increasing general revenue, not it will be noticed for providing money for improving the roads which is the least one would expect in the circumstances, with roads in the Presidency in the condition they are at present. Visiting motorists say they are easily the worst in India.

PUTTING CLOCK BACK.

I am very sorry that Mr. Thomas is not with us now to listen to what will be said on this subject, and to answer our question as to why he considered it a sound move to put the clock back 58 years just as the time he was leaving India.

In 1875 the maximum speed of a vehicle on the road was 10 to 15 miles an hour and tolls were not in consequence a serious hinderance to traffic. In these days, however, 40 miles an hour is not unusual average speed when traffic conditions are favourable, and for, Government to impose a system of raising revenue which forces such traffic to stop and suffer a delay, at distance which may be as frequent as every 10 miles, is as ridiculous as it would be if they suggested halting the Deccan Queen every 10 miles for the same purpose.

THING AT OTHER PLACES.

In the Madras Presidency tolls have been abolished in accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Road Transport Development Committee, while in Mysore the Motor Transport Committee of the Mysore Government in commenting on tolls pointed out that one of the greatest objections to the system is its unequal incidence as it affects those living near the tolls more than it does those who live further away. Another great objection they say is that under the system tolls are sold by auction, thus offending against the canon of taxation that lays down that a tax is good in proportion as the greater part of the money taken from the tax-payer goes into the treasury.

The Tolls Abolition Committee formed by the same Government has recommended:

1. That all tolls, Provincial, District Fund and Municipal, may be abolished, provision, however, being made for levying 'ad hoc' tolls where special facilities such as a bridge or a newly made road are provided.
2. That a provincial tax may be levied on motor vehicles, the existing Municipal taxes levied on these vehicles being abolished.

DEPUTATION.

These recommendations are almost identical with those made by the Committee of the W. I. A. A. when prior to the reimposition of the toll system in the Presidency on April the 1st, the Committee requested His Excellency the Governor to receive a Deputation on the subject. This Deputation headed by myself met His Excellency the Governor and various members of the Government on February 23rd when a memorandum was submitted which contained a recommendation that a provincial tax should be instituted in substitution of tolls and that with the institution of this tax, all existing Municipal taxes levied on vehicles should be abolished.

At the termination of this interview, His Excellency the Governor suggested that in view of the recommendations made by the Association, he would like to meet the Deputation again at a later date to discuss the matter further.

DISAPPOINTING REPLY.

A few days after this discussion took place, it was considered advisable to enquire if Government proposed to proceed with the institution of tolls at once in view of the Association's alternative suggestion. The reply we received, I am sorry to say, was that tolls would be re-instituted from April 1st. In the circumstances your Committee decided that a second interview with His Excellency should be deferred until the whole matter had been gone into more thoroughly, it being realised that no action taken at the moment could have the effect of removing the tolls until the period of the licenses granted to the toll gate-keepers has expired.

GOVERNOR'S REMARKS.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, I again voiced our views against the re-institution of tolls, and His Excellency the Governor in addressing the gathering on this occasion referred to the remarks made by both the Hon'ble Mr. Miller and myself and said:—

"The chief attack on the proposals of the Committee and of the Government of Bombay, however, is directed again what you have described as the retrograde step of the extension of tolls. In this connection I would point out that under present financial circumstances, it could hardly be expected that all the proposals of the Reorganisation Committee would escape the criticism of being retrograde. The fact is that there has been much a severe fall in Government revenue that if Government do not retrace their steps in some cases, they cannot win their way back to financial solvency. The Reorganisation Committee have, as you know, recommended that Government should regard "tolls as a regular and legitimate source of revenue. Government have not made any specific pronouncement on this recommendation of the Committee, but they have come to the conclusion that the position as it stood was illogical and indefensible. The previous policy of Government had been to abolish tolls gradually and at one time they even contemplated going so far as to induce Local Boards to abolish tolls on their roads by paying a grant to compensate them for the loss involved by their aoolition. In accordance with this policy tolls had been abolished over a portion of the Presidency and retained in other portions.

CONDITIONS DETERIORATE.

Before, however, it was possible to carry this policy further, conditions began to deteriorate and prevented any further abolition of tolls, and last year it became obvious that at no time in the immediate future would any increased reductions in the number of tolls be possible. It seemed, therefore, to Government quite illogical that tolls srould be continued in one portion of the Presidency while other areas were free from them.

"As it was obviously not a practical proposition to abolish any of the tolls at present existing, the only logical course appeared to be to impose tolls on a uniform scale throughout the Presidency. The proposal also having the advantage of bringing in additional revenue, it could hardly be expected in our present financial circumstances that we should fail to take advantage of it when it had the double advantage of being the most logical and the most financially profitable policy. We are not, however, committed to a perpetual maintenance of the toll system as a permanent feature of our taxation.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

"I know that one of the resolutions to be discusssed at the Road and Rail Conference is that a co-ordinated plan should be drawn up for the taxation of motor transport by the various authorities concerned. If a satisfactory plan can be worked out on these lines either at the Conference or elsewhere, we shall not be averse to giving it our support provided it holds out prospects of a revenue-yield equal to that which we should lose by the abandonment of tolls, but in our present financial condition I am afraid it is impossible to contemplate the surrender of this form of taxation in the near future unless some corresponding source of revenue is substituted. We also are keenly alive to the desirability of uniformity in this matter throughout the various Provinces of India, and shall welcome proposals which would enable the practical difficulties to be satisfactorily overcome."

WHAT HE SAID TO GOVERNOR.

His Excellency's comments on the situation when he received the Deputation of the Association were very much in the same strain and having had an opportunity on that occasion to say something in reply, I remarked that I hoped His Excellency would pardon our saying that it was no consolation to know that a system which was generally looked upon as retrograde and had been admitted as such by his Government in 1927/28, was to be introduced throughout the province on the grounds that the system is already in force in certain areas and it must, therefore, be standardised in all areas. If standardization was the object, why standardise the system which has been condemned throughout India.

WORST FEATURES.

In conclusion I would emphasise that one of the worst features of the toll system is that something like one-third of the amount collected from the public goes into the pockets of the toll-keepers instead of into the coffers of the Government and as every other Provincial Government in India has found a means of providing themselves with revenues in a far less objection and less costly manner, it seems incredible that the Bombay Government have been forced, as they put it, to resurrect this antiquated system of collecting revenue on the excus that they cannot obtain the revenue in any other way.

It will be noticed that His Excellency the Governor has said: "we are not committed to a perpetual maintenance of the toll system as a permanent feature of our taxation", which gives us a small ray of hope. If motorists in the Presidency, however, want to see this objectionable system removed, it is absolutely essential that they take practical steps to show their disapproval, in the first place this might be done by using roads where tolls exist as seldom as possible and also by banding themselves together with us so that our protest may be strengthened.

TOLLS SUB-COMMITTEE.

The W. I. A. A. have formed a tolls sub-committee with Mr. Pitt as Chairman, which has several non-members of the Association serving on it to devise ways and means of keeping this matter continually before Government, and this Committee has already arranged to have a Toll Act submitted to legal opinion in order to ascertain if there is any flaw in the application of this antiquated Act which was never intended to apply to motorists. This is but the first step in our campaign, and I now call on you for your advice as to what other steps we should take.

I have only touched on the fringe of the toll question in my speech and have not attempted to describe the annoyances to which motorists are being put because they have been well ventilated in the Press and will, I know, be referred to by many other speakers, but I would ask you to address the Secretary of the W. I. A. A. who is collecting evidence in this connection on behalf of the sub-committee, giving particulars of all instances of the institution of new Tolls, and any hardships and inconveniences suffered in the course of the collection of the imposts.

MR. GREAVES' LETTER.

I would like, however, to draw your special attention to the excellent letter on the subject written by Mr. Greaves which appeared in the "Times of India" on 22nd May and the report in to-day's "Times of India" describing the assault on certain motorists near the Kasara Toll Bar.

The points raised by Mr. Greaves in his letter will, I feel sure, give Government serious food for thought, while the incident at Kasara Toll Bar, if it has been reported correctly, is a very serious matter which, I hope, will be thoroughly investigated.

I am not at all sure that Government themselves are entirely free of blame in cases such as the one described as happening in the Kasara Toll Bar, because we understand that they have taken pains to advise the toll gate keepers of the section of the Toll Act which permits of their seizing any part of the burden or load of the car if the toll is not paid immediately. Many of the toll keepers are comparatively uneducated men and the fact that they have been advised that under the law they are permitted to seize part of the burden of the car is almost sure to lead to excesses such as that described as happening at the Kasara Toll Bar. Although the re-introduction of the toll system throughout the Presidency came into force only a few weeks ago, quite enough has happened already to show how seriously the public resent, being subjected to an Act which was never contemplated, when it was introduced, as being applicable to fast moving traffic.

HIS HOPE.

I hope, therefore, that the Bombay Government will appreciate that if they continue to ignore public opinion in this respect indefinitely, serious instances such as that reported as happening at Kasara ade bound to occur. I think I am right in saying that public opinion will never allow this matter to drop and I trust you will unanimously support the resolution in this connection which will be put before you by one of the subsequent speakers.

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BRITAIN WELCOMES U. S. MOVE

Sees In Roosevelt's Message Sincere Desire For Peace

MACDONALD'S PLAN

Its Adoption As First Step Makes England Hope For Geneva's Success

LONDON, May 23.

British Government feel that action taken by President Roosevelt in addressing a message to the Nations of the World is of the highest importance and is well calculated to further success of the two world conferences, states the text of the British reply to Mr. Roosevelt's message.

Britain entirely shares the President's view that on the successful outcome of these conferences hangs the future happiness and prosperity of the world.

Britain will all the more encourage it because, Mr. Roosevelt places as the first step in his programme the adoption of the British draft disarmament convention and sees in this an earnest of intention of the United States to collaborate at Geneva in pressing for general adoption of the Convention as a whole.

If this is obtained, result will the restoration of confidence between Nations of the World. Thus best preparation will be made for vital decisions that the World Economic Conference will be called upon to take.—Reuter.

TERRORISM IN CHITTAGONG

Youth Gets 4 Years For One Empty Catridge, Other Three Also Jailed

CHITTAGONG, May 23.

Kshidodebandhu Sen, charged under Section 5 of Explosive Substances Act and 7 Terrorist Suppression Act, for alleged delivery of a red leaflet at an inspector's house and for possession of 22 detenators and an empty cartridge, was sentenced to 4 years and 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Chittagong

Manindra Khastgir, Siddhipradra Roy and Abinash Majumdar of Chittagong and Birendra Bose of Dacca prosecuted under the Terrorist Suppression Act, for alleged assisting and communicating with a terrorist absconder Brojendra Nath Das were convicted by the Sub-Divisional Officer and sentenced. Manindra to six months' rigorous imprisonment and the second and third accused to four months each, and the last was bound over for one year in a sum of Rs. 200.

It is alleged that Brojendra Das said to be a terrorist wanted by the police took shelter in Manindra's house. Three accused were arrested outside Manindra's house and the last was secured while attempting to escape from the house.—A. P.

Ahmedabad.—Two more Jain monks have commenced fast, one for 16 days and another for 21 days, in protest against the initiation bill passed by the Baroda State Legislative Council.—A.P.

JAIPUR MAHARAJA'S POLO TEAM

Lord Kimberley Hopes It Will Play Test Matches

LONDON, May 23

(Special Cable)

Hopes that Maharajah of Jaipur's polo team would play one or two test matches after the Championship Cup were expressed by Lord Kimberley at the British Sportsman's Club luncheon to Jaipur's team. Lord Kimberley added that tests would be of great help to London Polo as well as giving promising young English soldiers a chance of playing an International match. —Reuter.

RESTRICTING TEA PRODUCTION

Govt. Of India Informs Dutch Govt. Of Date

HAGUE, May 23.

The Government of India has informed the Dutch Government that measures for restriction of Tea production may possibly operate from 1st June, with retrospective effect from 1st April. Difficulties connected with difference in the time of planting season in British India and Dutch Eats Indias are presently being discussed by representatives of both the Governments.—Reuter.

SUMMER VISITS ENGLAND

Tremendous Rush Of Bathers At Serpentine

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 23.

Summer has struck most parts of England with vengeance. They had three days of glorious sunshine with temperature in the shade of 76 degrees and yesterday was the hottest May day for four years. Temperature reached 78 to-day, streets being filled with men wearing straw boaters. So many people clamoured to swim in the Serpentine that Mr. Lansbury's Lido in Hyde Park is reopening on Thursday instead of on 1st June.

In the meantime it rained as usual in Manchester to-day.

BRITISH EXPORTS AND CEYLON

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 23.

In the House of Commons Mr. Peter MacDonald asked Mr. Runciman what steps he proposed to get the Ceylon Government improve preferences on British Exports, particularly cotton goods and motor cars.

Mr. Runciman said that the Board of Trade had no powers to take steps in this regard.

MADRAS ADVOCATE GENERAL HONOURED

LONDON, May 23

Sir Alladi Krishnaswami, Advocate-General, Madras, was given seat on the bench by the side of Justice Charles when he visited the Old Bailey where he was an interested spectator of the procedure.—Reuter.

JAPS HAVE EYE ON CANADA

Japanese naval officers are securing jobs on fishing vessels in British Columbian waters to familiarise themselves with the Pacific coast of Canada.

This was the dramatic allegation made by Mr. Thomas Reid, a Liberal member, in the Canadian House of Commons.

"Many so-called Japanese fishermen," he declared, "are really naval officers in disguise sent by their Government to make observations on the Pacific coast. It is widely known that they are spying."

Both the Canadian and Australian coasts represent a coveted outlet for Japan's surplus population.

CALCUTTA, May 22.

It is understood that a few more arrests have been made following the incident in North Calcutta early this morning. A man and a woman occupants of a flat, where the alleged absconders were found, have been taken to the Office of the Special Branch for examination.

The wounded Inspector is progressing in the Hospital.—A. P.

NATHIAGALI, May 22.

Forty shops were destroyed as a result of a serious fire last night in the main Bazar of the Kohat City. Troops and Police, despite utmost efforts, could not bring the fire under control till dawn.

The loss is estimated to be several lacs.—A. P.

MUTTRA MUNICIPAL BOARD'S NICE WORK

Schools, Iron Tank And Latrines For Harijans

The Muttra Municipal Board at its meeting of the 14th May passed the following resolution in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's fast:—

The Board prays that Mahatma may have sufficient strength to go through this great ordeal and assures Mahatmaji that it would do every thing in its power to advance the cause which is so dear to him and for which he has risked his life.

The following are some of the amenities that the Muttra Municipal Board has supplied to Harijans.

One cast iron tank of 2,000 gallons capacity has been sanctioned to be constructed in the chief mohalla of the sweepers with 4 taps costing about Rs. 550 which shall specially be open to them in the noon when the general supply remains closed so that both sexes may wash and bathe separately after their morning work.

Two public latrines have been sanctioned this year at a cost of Rs. 1,000 in the mohallas of Harijans in addition to two such public latrines constructed last year.

In the most thickly populated mohalla of the sweepers which was hitherto the plague spot of Muttra a brick pavement with drains on either side has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 500 and the construction work has already begun. Improvement in other mohallas will also be taken in hand next year.

SCHOOLS.

Two new schools for sweepers have specially been sanctioned to be opened from July next in the quarters of sweepers in addition to the existing municipal sweepers' school. One recognised school for Harijans is maintained by the Mission and the other by the Arya Samaj. About 600 Harijans also receive education in other Municipal Schools in the company of about 3000 caste Hindus.

HARIJAN KIDDIES ENTERTAINED

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, May 22.

Yesterday afternoon it being the 14th day of Mahatmaji's fast, Mr. Becharlal Kalidas Jasani, a prominent anti-Untouchability worker, invited Harijan children to his own place. Anand-Kunj, when the local anti-Untouchability workers and the members of his family gave them each a soap-bath, cleaned their bodies, with towels and dressed them in new khaddar pieces.

These children who numbered more than 200, had accompanied their parents and elders.

AMELIORATING HARIJANS' LOT

Hyderabad Sind Hindus Doing Nice Work

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 23.

Dr. Choithram, Mr. Tahilram, Prof. Ghanshyam, Bhai Tikamdas and Shrimati Thakuribai have been moving about daily for making collections for 'Gandhi Nagar' Harijans' Quarters. So far the response has been encouraging. Rupees eight thousand have been promised and collected. One gentleman who wants to remain anonymous has promised a donation of Rs. 1,000 through Dr. Choithram, of which Rs. 750 will be earmarked for the education of Harijan children and Rs. 250 for 'Gandhi Nagar.'

Teachers of the Secondary Schools of Hyderabad, Sind, and the clerks of the Sind Hindu Provident Fund Society have promised to donate their one day's salary for the construction of 'Gandhi Nagar.'

BRITAIN WITHHOLDS RECOGNITION OF MANCHUKUO

RUGBY, May 23.

The Prime Minister answered a number of questions in the House of Commons addressed to the Foreign Secretary who is at Geneva. He said that the negotiations for the conclusion of the new commercial agreement with the Japanese Government were not yet contemplated.

Regarding Manchukuo he said that Japan alone formally recognised the new state. The British Government was bound by the League Assembly report of February and continued to withhold the recognition.—B.O.W.

Another public meeting was held at Rajshahi on Wednesday when prayers were offered for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi. At the end of the meeting the assembled Harijans and caste Hindus embraced one another.

Mr. Nurul Huq Chowdhury, a Calcutta advocate, and a few other Mahomedans were present.—A.P.

RAMMOHAN'S BIRTH DAY CELEBRATION

Lahore Citizens Pay Respect To His Memory

LAHORE, May 23.

Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians joined the birthday celebrations of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, founder of the Brahmo Samaj held under the auspices of the local Samaj. Tributes were paid to Raja Ram Mohan who was described as the father of modern India at a public meeting at which Mr. Justice Abdul Qadir presided and also at a ladies meeting under the Presidentship of Mrs. Brijlal Nehru.

A great social reformer, who founded a church in which all prophets and religious teachers held equal respect, who spread the gospel of worship of one impersonal God, and unity of all religious teaching and whose message reached the farthest corners of India without evoking anything but respect, was the gist of tributes paid by various speakers.—A. P.

ANGLO-INDIAN SENT TO JAIL

Possessing Arms Without License

CALCUTTA, May 23.

A. G. Rayneau, an Anglo-Indian, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of possessing without licence twelve cartridges, two daggers and a part of a rifle.

The Magistrate was of the opinion that Rayneau should be sent to the Ranchi Mental Hospital. Accordingly he was placed under the observation of the Police Surgeon who stated that the accused was capable of making his own defence.—A.P.

RAICHUR DAM BURSTS

Six Cartmen Reported Missing

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) May 23.

An unconfirmed report from Raichur district says that in consequence of heavy rains in Manvi taluka on 18th May the Boilm-erchade tank burst its banks suddenly and a number of cartmen working near Kapgal Nalla at the time were swept away. The majority escaped, but six are reported to be missing. The Taluqdar of the district and other officers have hurried to the scene. The extent of the damage to the dam is not yet known.—A. P.

TRIVANDRUM FLOODED

One Killed And 50 Persons Rendered Homeless

TRIVANDRUM, May 23.

One person was drowned and 50 persons have been rendered homeless as a result of floods in Trivandrum and suburbs yesterday. About 25 houses collapsed and eight shops and about a dozen huts were washed away. The homeless are being provided for by the Municipality. Drizzling continued till early this morning. —A. P.

DEWAN VISITS FLOOD AREA

TRIVANDRUM, May 23.

Dewan Austin inspected many of the flood affected areas in Trivandrum and the suburbs this morning.

Latest reports state that boods have gone down at least six feet. The number of huts and houses collapsed in rain or washed away by the floods is estimated to be between 100 and 200.—A. P.

RAINS IN KATHIAWAR.

(From Our Correspondent).

WADHWAN, May 23.

Wadhwan and the country round about experienced general downpour of rain during the latter half of the last week, amounting to two to three inches. Since last two days the skies are cloudy and the atmosphere is hot.

BENGALI TYPIST IN TROUBLE

DACCA, May 23

Amiya Kumar Chakrabarty, typist, Bengal Zemindari Bank, arrested on a charge of having written an anonymous letter threatening Mr. C. G. Grassby, Additional Superintendent of Police, is being proceeded against under Section 506-7 I.P.C. and Section 22 Terrorist Suppression Act.

Chakraberty has been bailed out.—A. P.

OOTACAMUND, May 22.

Kumar Raja Venkatagiri has been invited by the Joint Parliamentary Committee to tender evidence on behalf of the South Indian Liberal Federation. He sails from Bombay on the 27th instant. —A. P.

THRASHING OUT CENTRE PROBLEM

Select Committee Busy Discussing Its Various Aspects

LONDON, May 23.

The procedure generally followed was adopted at to-day's sitting and in opening remarks constitutional and political aspect of the problem and also financial and economic considerations were doubtless examined. It is expected that Sir H. Gour and Sir Abdur Rahim, two members who did not attend the Round Table Conferences, will give their views when the Committee meets again on 25th May and views of States representatives will be outlined on Friday in which connection the question of States representatives participating in votes of non-confidence will probably be one of the questions to be discussed.

PROBLEM OF CENTRE.

Questions relating to the Centre are expected to occupy the Select Committee all this weeks sittings. It appears that the procedure followed is similar to that adopted last week, namely, views of delegates from India were outlined and then followed general review when British members put questions with a view to elucidating certain points. British Indian Delegates had already decided that Sir T. B. Sapru and Sir Purshotamdas should open discussion from their side and generally replies on constitution and powers of Central Legislature should be given by Sir T. B. Sapru while Mr. Zafrullah Khan should reply on questions relating to representation of various communities and Sir A. P. Patro on the composition and character of the Legislature.—Reuter.

COMMENDABLE UNANIMITY.

Commendable unanimity shown by States delegations was emphasised by Mr. Mugbul Muhmud, Prime Minister of Jhalawar in a statement to Reuter.

He said, "I am giving away no secret when I say that on the main planks of the problem hitherto discussed, there have not been any appreciable differences".

Asked whether the Chancellor of Chamber and other leading Princes were likely to come to London during discussions, he said he would not be surprised if they came, as certain responsible quarters held opinion that their presence might be helpful at some stage, but this would depend on the course events.

Official list of witnesses to be heard is not yet announced and will be issued simultaneously in India when available. Apart from Mr. Kelkar, delegates from India are all now in London with the arrival this afternoon of Mr. Ghuznavi and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar. Raja of Barla and Raja of Khallikote have also arrived.—Reuter.

WEST INDIES BEAT M. C. C.

Results Of First Class Cricket Matches

LONDON, May 23.

The following are the results of First class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

M.C.C. vs. WEST INDIES.—West Indies won by 152 runs. West Indies 309 and 268. M.C.C. 246 and 179 (Hendren 61 Achong 5 for 49).

SUSSEX vs. GLOUCESTERSHIRE:—Sussex won by innings and 35 runs. Gloucester 297 and 214 (Hammond 58 John Langridge 5 for 56). Sussex 546.

DERBYSHIRE vs. KENT:—Derby won by 8 wickets. Kent 159 and 255. Derby 226 and 190 for two (Storer 77, Townsend 58 not out.)

WORCESTERSHIRE vs. NOTTS:—Notts won on first innings. Notts 274 and 312 for 4 declared (Harris 61, Walker 153 not out, Larwood 62 not out). Worcester 268 and 171 for 3 (Walters 92 not out).—Reuter's Special.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

TALKIES AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

Chicago University Authorities Hold They Should Form Integral Part Of Teaching Equipment

If the pictures in the text-book, or the mysterious-looking charts on the classroom wall, could come to life, perform for the students and explain themselves as they went along, or if the chemistry experiment would demonstrate itself, undoubtedly every teacher would agree the millennium had been reached.

But this is about what happens when the resources of the film industry are united with those of the educator, brought into the classroom, and made a regular part of the teaching equipment.

Until lately many educators have been prone to look on the so-called educational talking motion picture with doubtful eyes. Was it merely a fad or was it a real find, they asked themselves. Was it merely another way of amusing the students, or did it have real educational value?

Here at the University of Chicago they did not think it was a mere fad, but looked on it as as a real find, and when the much-talked-of "new plan" was being worked out, talking pictures were enlisted as an integral part of the course and given equal place with the textbook and the lecture and the classroom demonstration, says the Christian Science Monitor.

FAITH IN NEW MEDIUM.

Were they right in putting so much faith in a comparatively new and untried medium, was the question many people asked. The preparation of the pictures went along slowly until finally on the 14th of November last the first two of a proposed series of 20 pictures on physical science were finished and exhibited in Chicago, New York and Washington.

Always loking for a popular angle, the newspapers hailed the arrival of "Micky Molecule" as a competitor for the popular Mickey Mouse, for the pictures demonstrated the molecular theory of matter by magnifying molecules and animating them so their action could be explained visually.

But looking at the more serious portent of the pictures, many educators saw immediately that here was a significant advance in the use of the motion picture in education, and after two months spent in weighing the value of the pictures and the opinions of people who have seen them, University of Chicago officials are convinced they have started something.

Already the University of Chicago Press is being deluged with requests for demonstrations and has five men on the road showing the pictures to schools and colleges. So convinced of the value of the pictures are they that the university people stress the belief that "with the aid of talking films, all teaching can be lifted into the superior class." The films are not in any sense a substitute for the teacher or for personal teaching, but a "tool in the hands of the teacher for more effective education," they explain.

MAY BECOME REGULAR THING

Mr. Frederic Woodward, vice-president of the university, told a Monitor correspondent the university authorities "were convinced of their value and feasibility for use not only in colleges and high schools but in adult education as well." "We have no doubt that they are destined to become a part of the regular teaching equipment of schools and colleges," he added.

The reason these new pictures are removing doubt as to the value of the medium, Mr. Woodward said, is because they are the first pictures to be integrated with a regular course of work. Most educational pictures in the past have been more entertainment than anything else, he said, and have not been adapted to integration with the regular course of study.

The University of Chicago pictures, when completed, will be a series of 80 films of 10-minute duration, falling into four groups. One group will fit into course on physical sciences, another is to cover the biological sciences, another the social sciences and the fourth the humanities. There are the four divisions of learning under the university's new plan.

The physical science pictures are the first to be undertaken, because the physical sciences seemed to lend themselves most readily to experimentation with this medium. The first two pictures finished were entitled "Oxidation and Reduction" and "The Molecular Theory of Matter," while "Energy and its Transfirmation" was the next to the "shot" and is to be shown shortly. "Electrostatics" and "The Velocity of Light are the next to be made and the other topics are as follows:

Matter and Force.
Sound.
Heat and Work.
Interference of Light.
Spectroscopy.
Electromagnetism.
Chemical Equilibrium.
Velocity of Chemical Reactions.
Electricity and Matter.
Atomic Structure as Related to Chemical Reaction.
Electrochemistry.
Carbon and Its Compounds.
Composition of the Atmosphere.
The Solar System.
Time and the Calendar.
Eclipses of the Sun and Moon.
The Changing Surface of the Earth.
Beneath the Earth's Surface.
Weather and Forecasting.

With all the magic that can be wrought by modern cinema technique, the university people believe the latter pictures can be made even more interesting and vivid than the one already completed. Illustration of natural processes, such as the development of deltas, the process of a river digging a new channel, the action if wind-blowing sand in roik formations, can be achieved vividly and accurately through time-lapse, or slow-motion, technique, which makes visible movements imperceptible to the human eye, and telesropes into 10 minutes what really takes days, weeks, months, years or centuries to occur.

Glaciers at work, the action of wind and water, volcanic action, can be photographed to the accompaniment of natural sound and explained by a master teacher.

IN 10 MINUTES.

Experiments which take several hours to set up on the laboratory demonstration table and are then often undertaken with fear and trembling lest something does not work-just right, can be shown in 10 minutes. After the film is shown the class, it is brought out, the students will understand the actual experiment more readily if it is actually performed for them. But if the school does not have the proper equipment, or if the instructor does not have time, the students can see the experiment performed nevertheless, if the films are used.

Owning the films, of course, is not such an easy matter for many schools in times like these, and the cost is what is keeping many schools from using them, the university sales people find. The films sell for dol. 50 each, or dol. 45 if bought in the entire series of 20, and the projector costs dol. 570. A price of dol .1450 is made for the whole outfit, projector and the 20 physical science pictures.

So engrossed have they been with this first series that the university and picture people have not given a great deal of thought to the other three series, but their possibilities offer wide scope to the imagination.

Summing up the value of the pictures, Vice-President Woodward sees five main advantages the great value of animated action; the effectiveness with which ideas and natural laws can be illustrated by industrial processes, showing the student the connection between theatrical work and its application in industry; the vivid inpression which the pictures make on the mind of the student; the time and money saving advantage; the superiority of the film demonstrations to laboratory experiments for large classes, giving every student a good view of what is going on.

The pictures are being developed by the university in cooperation with Erpi Picture Consultants, Inc., a research group which is a subsidiary of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

£500 DAMAGES FOR "VALUABLE WIFE"

Lt. Cmdr. Ashton Cites Brother Officer As Co-Respondent

For the loss of what Mr. Justice Langton described as "a very valuable wife" Lieut-Comdr. Francis Hailey Ashton, of H.M.S Eagle, was awarded damages in the Divorce Court, says "News of the World."

Lieut.-Comdr. Ashton cited as co-respondent a brother officer, Lieut.-Comdr. Ralph Jackson, when petitioning for a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Diana Ashton.

Lieut.-Comdr. Ashton, whose suit was undefended married in April, 1929, at Staines, and there are two children.

His case was that the married life was happy until the friendship arose between his wife and co-respondent, a married man with one child.

That friendship begana at Southsea in 1932, developed into affection, and culminated in adultery at an hotel in Edinburgh in November, 1932.

It was urged that the case was a bad one in that Lieut.-Comdr. Jackson had broken a promise he gave Lieut.-Comdr. Ashton to see nothing of the latter's wife for six months.

IRREVOCABLE STEP.

Granting a decree, with costs against co-respondent, the judge said he took the view that Mrs. Ashton was a very valuable wife and that she was very dear to her husband.

Her husband was very fond of her and she was a good mother to the two children.

As far as his lordship could see, that was an expression of the husband's own view, and it was an expression that came from the letters after the wife took the irrevocable step.

Taking into account the fact that Lieut.-Comdr. Ashton and Lieut.-Comdr Jackson were in the same profession, and that they were not at all wealthy people, he assessed the damages at £600

As only £500 had been claimed, counsel for Lieut.-Comdr. Ashton was prepared to accept judgment for the smaller amount, and his lordship gave judgment accordingly.

Petitioner was granted the custody of the children.

LORD INCHCAPE TO WED

Rajah Of Sarawak's Daughter Prospective Bride

The engagement of the Earl of Inchcape to Miss Leonora Margaret Brooke, eldest daughter of the Rajah of Sarawak, G.C.M.G., and the Ranee of Sarawak, was officially announced in mail week.

The lady who is known as "Princess Gold" in Sarawak, and is 22, met Lord Inchcape six months ago, when returning from the East. They were introduced in the liner and the friendship developed from that moment.

Miss Brooke was presented at Court by her mother, a sister of Viscount Esher, in 1929. She is a god-daughter of Sir James Barrie, and her mother is said to have been the original inspiration for Peter Pan.

Her father, Sir Charles Brooke, is the only white rajah. He rules over 40,000 square miles and half a million people.

Lord Inchcape, who is 45, succeeded to the title last year when his father, the chairman of the P. and O. Company, died in Monaco. He was formerly married to the late Mrs. Douglas Beech, then Miss Frances Moriarty, youngest daughter of the late Lord Justice Moriarty of Ireland.

HIS OWN DEATH KNELL

The sexton of the small village of Luerin, near St Brieuc, informed the villagers that he would toll the church bell and then take his life by jumping from the belfry, 75ft. high.

One day a solitary peal was heard. Then came silence.

Villagers went to the belfry and found the sexton dead at the foot.—

Marko Petritchevitch is 115—and still working. He earns his living in the market-place of a town in Dalmatia by begging nuts from the shop-keepers, and cracking them with his gums for the entertainment of the crowds.

CHINA GETS PLANE CONSCIOUS

Japanese Army's Use Of Aviation In Jehol Causes Widespread Interest In Aeronautics

PEIPING (By Mail.)

The fighting between Chinese and Japanese troops in Jehol Province and along the Great Wall of China has made this country "aviation conscious." Throughout the country campaigns are in progress for the raising of funds with which to purchase airplanes to be presented to the Government. Native motion picture producers are planning the distribution of films to aid in stimulating public interest in aeronautics.

The extensive use made of airplanes by the Japanese Army against Chinese forces for bombing and reconnoitring purposes impressed the Chinese with the need for a strong air force. China has the nucleus for an air force at Canton and gradually the Nanking Government is building up an aviation corps through the interest of Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in this military arm.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, former Mukden war-lord now travelling in Europe lost his air force when the Japanese occupied Manchuria. Local war-lords such as those fighting for control in Szechuan Province have used airplanes, but China's air force has not been strong enough to send any part of it into combat.

CITIES SOLICIT FUNDS.

Since the Jehol campaign virtually every city of any importance has solicited funds for the purchase of airplanes. Chinese living abroad have sent in their contributions and groups such as University students, postal and railway workers and others have aided financially in the movement to give China an ultimately adequate aerial defence. Even "singsong girls" have made their contributions to enable the Government to purchase bombing and pursuit planes.

While the emphasis in the public mind has been laid on the need for military airplanes, progress has been made in commercial aviation in China. Efficient air services backed jointly by Chinese and American capital now operate from Shanghai to Tientsin and Peiping and from Shanghai up the Yangtse Valley to Nanking, Hankow and Szechuan Province.

The Eurasia Aviation Corporation, a joint Sino-German enterprise, operates aerial services from Peiping to Loyang and distant Kansu and Sinkiang Provinces. The plan is to link China and Berlin by air as soon as the cooperation of the Soviet Russian Government can be secured.

A majority of the notices announcing the raising of funds for the purchase of Chinese military aircraft indicate that the airplanes will be purchased in the United States. But if the various fund-raising campaigns prove to be successful it is certain that in the China airplane market there will be great competition between representatives of British, French and American airplane manufacturers. The possibility that within a short period China will be a profitable market for aircraft has prompted several foreign Legations to recommend the appoint of Air Attaches to their staffs.

While numerous organizations are raising funds for the purchase of airplanes, others are soliciting money to be used in training pilots and mechanics. The plan is to educate some Chinese in aviation abroad while others will be trained by foreign pilots brought to this country for that purpose.

GLIDER STATION IN SWABIAN ALPS

A station and school for gliders, the latter in charge of Wolf Hirth, the well-known pilot, are being established on the Hornberg near Schwabish Gmund, in the Swabian Alps. The school will commence with 50 pupils. A hall for about 40 gliders and a simple hotel for the flyers and their guests are now in the process of erection. Accommodation will also be provided for tourists.

"WE WON'T FIGHT"

Thousands took part in the Labour May Day demonstration in London in mail week. The processions to Hyde Park were lively but orderly. A contingent of University students chanted, "We won't fight for King and country." Another carried an effigy with the words "Hitler the Butcher."

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Available at all good Chemists or from P. O. Box 4013, Bombay

WHEN KING WAS ILL

"Did You Get That Lion?" Was His Greeting To Prince

An incident during the King's illness is recalled in the "Life of Jix: Viscount Brentford," published last month.

When the King was seriously ill the Prince of Wales was 6,500 miles away in the African Jungle, but he reached home in less than 14 days.

Of this dramatic end of the Prince's hunting expedition, "Jix" (then Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary) recorded:

"I believe it is true that when the Prince first went in to see his father, not knowing whether he would be conscious or unconscious the King's first words were: 'Well, David, did you get that lion?' "

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

Yorkshire Trounce Leicester

LONDON, May 22.

The following are the closing scores in the first class matches which commenced on Saturday:—

West Indies 309 and 190 for 7, M. C. C. 246; Gloucester 297 and 67 for 2, Sussex 546; Lancashire 485 for 8 declared, Warwick 225 for 6; Kent 159 and 255, Derby 226 and 62 for 1; Surrey 506, Hants 305 and following on 7 for nil; Notts 274 and 140 for 1, Worcester 263; Glamorgan 249, Northants 282 for 7; Cambridge 247 and 109 for 5, Middlesex 260; Yorkshire beat Leicester by an innings, Leicester 65 and 39, Yorkshire 250 for 7 declared.—Reuter.

Under The Whip In Germany

Czechoslovak--Journalist Describes Nazi Atrocities During Early Days Of Their Terrorism

The author of the following article is a distinguished Czechoslovak journalist with a European reputation, long a contribution to the "Frankfurter Zeitung,, and the author of nmerous books. His reliability as an observer is beyond question, says the "New Republic" from which we reproduce the article."

(By ECON ENDIN KISCH)

The Witches' sabbath of drums, trumpets and shouting mobs that swept over Germany on the eve and the night of the March 5 election penetrated even the walls of our prison in Spandau near Berlin. The watchdogs in the courtyard howled in mad cacophony as the tumult approached our building: bells rang and excited voices called through the house. Sleep was out of the question.

On March 10, during the hour of courtyard exercise, Otto Lehmann-Russbuldt was ordered to report to the warden's office. When I returned to my cell my neighbour rapped cautionsly on the wall—a sign that I was to come to the window. "Lehmann-Russbuldt has been discharged. He sent me his paackage." He was the first of our company to go. Several had been transferred to the hospital, among them Kurt Klaber, the proletarian poet.

Another half-hour passed.....A trusty came to my cell: "You are coming to the office with me."

I passed the room where packages are received for the prisoners. It was crowded with anxious women. Several of them rushed over as they caught sight of me: "Is my husband alise?——Have you seen X—?.....Is Y—all right?... Tell Z—I asked for him." I answered as many of their questions as I could in passing. I could not stop. My uniformed attendant would not permit it. He was conscious of the watchful eyes of other uniformed men who were standing in the doorway.

"You are being returned to police headquarters," I was curtly informed when I reached the office.

"Why?"

"Are you a foreigner?"

"Yes."

"Then I suppose they'll throw you out of the country. Take what belongs to you. You are going with these gentlemen."

"Try to make a get-away and we shoot." one of them warned me.

LOCKED UP.

A police patrol was waiting at the door. We drove through Spandau over the Heerstrasse. I looked out over National Socialist Berlin. Officers in the old imperial uniform parading the streets at the head of Nazi troops; students ostentatiosly displaying their fraternity colours and swinging their canes; children in brown uniforms.

"You know Berlin?" asked one of the two attendants who sat on either side of me.

"I5ve been away for some time," I replied. "In China."

"How did you find things there?" one of them asked.

"Not very nice either."

"What do you mean—not very nice either? What have you against Germany? Isn't everybody glad that they've made hash out of Judah and Marxism?"

How quickly such gentlemen learn! A week ago neither of them, I am sure, had ever heard of the National Socialist program they were quoting so glibly. Today they know by heart the four words of which this program consists—Judah, Marxism, underworld and hash. With a flourish we entered police headquarters. It was swarming with Nazis recently inducted into police service. I was placed in the cell block.

Before I had a chance to fold up my coat on one of the cots in the cell as a sign of possession, I was surrounded by its inmates. Fifty to sixty workers crowded about me, trying to tell me of their horrible experiences. They bared their gruesome wounds. They rushed in upon me, each pushing the other aside in his eagerness to tell his story. Their stories overlapped, so that I heard isolated details without continuity or connection. Another and still another clamoured for my attention.

FIENDISH CRUELTIES.

They had all been attacked in their homes on the Sunday of the election or on the following day by Nazi Storm Troopers, had been subjected to fiendish cruelties in the presence of their terror-stricken families, had seen their meager possessions smashed, their books torn to shreds. Without allowing them to dress for the street —some of them were without shoes—they were dragged to the Nazi barracks, first to the so-called Friesen Kaserne, later to a factory in the Friedrichstrasse that had been turned into a Storm Troop barracks.

"We'll cure you of your Communism."

Five days and five nights the cure had lasted.

Every method of torment practised by the petty officers of the old imperial army was resuscitated. The imprisoned workers were drilled in the prison yard, endlessly, were forced to throw themselves into the mud and rise at command, again and again until their bodies cried out with exhaustion. The slightest sign of weariness brought blows with whips and sticks. The prisoners rose and dropped, rose and dropped until they fell unconscious to the ground, until no blow from either stick or whip could restore them to consciousness.

Daily they were commanded to fall into line and, with arm upheld in a Fascist salute, to repeat in unison: "Hail to our dear Reich Chancellor, Adolf Hitler." If one did not hold one's hand high enough, did not shout loudly enough, one was beaten and kicked. At times they were forced to recite the Lord's Prayer and

What were we yesterday?
Communists.
What are we to-day?
National Socialists!

CASTOR OIL.

Within the barracks more distressing scenes were being enacted. The prisoners were dosed with castor oil, stripped and laid over bare tables where they were beaten until the blood ran from raw flesh wounds. Almost without exception my fellow prisoners were terribly lacerated. In some cases the oil did its work while the unfortunate victims writhed under blows, to the unbridled delight of the Storm Troopers; others were forced to go through endless knee-bending exercises until nature took its course while the tormentors howled with laughter.

One of the prisoners was faced with his own son; both were given heavy sticks and, at the point of a revolver, were commanded to belabour each other. "Harder! Harder!" their torturers commanded. "Faster! Faster!" Both were there in the cell with me, fearfully wounded on head and neck, the right eye of the father black and protruding, chin terribly swollen the jawbone probably shattered.

"I AM A COMMUNIST SOW."

There were so-called hearings, conducted somewhat as follows: "What are you?" "I am a Communist pig." Those who refused to answer thus were struck on the head or across the mouth. When they finally obeyed they were corrected with another blow: "Communist sow." The next time they would have to answer, "I am a Communist sow." One of the victims was asked where he had received his wounds and had to answer: "I was drunk and fell against the stove." Beards were cut off and heads shaven, usually on one side only; in some cases they were singed off or torn out by handfuls. In a number of cases the hair was shaven in the form of a Swastika.

One of the Storm Troop captains, sickening at the endless brutality, ordered his comrades to desist in the presence of their prisoners. But Count Helldorf, the Osaf of Berlin, who personally inspected the barracks and ordered the prisoners brought before him, demanded that the barbarities be continued. He was particularly anxious to locate the Jews among the prisoners, all of whom were forced to submit to a bodily inspection in his presence.

ATROCITIES ON JEWS.

The Jews were subjected to the worst atrocities. They were most outrageously beaten, were led to "execution" daily, stood up against the wall to face a firing squad that aimed its shots just above their heads. Among the others was a fourteen-year-old boy from whom the Nazis hoped to extract the address of his mother, who was in hiding. Of others they demanded to know the whereabouts of party functionaries, of secret printing plants, explosives or weapons. Among the prisoners there was only one who betrayed the names and addresses of their comrades. He was in the cell with us, but no one would speak to or look at him.

On the day I was brought to police headquarters the Jewish prisoners had arrived from the Nazi barracks. They had been led through the streets on foot, many of them without shoes, with their hands held over their heads. On the corner of the Friedrichstrasse one of the men threw himself under the wheels of a passing autobus. When he was dragged out his legs had been severed from his body. Until late into the night these men surrounded me and poured out the story of their sufferings. All the incredible outrages they had undergone during four or five days were laid before me in those few short hours. None of these brutalized radicals, with only one exception, had betrayed the name of a comrade. There was not one who spoke with anything but detestation and hatred of his jailers, not one who had lost faith in the cause for which he had gone through this inferno.

M. C. C. TOUR TO INDIA

Wyatt May Captain Team

It is not too early to surmise whom the M.C.C. will send out to India this time, but while in Australia I discussed the subject with some of the English team who thought that probably R. E. S. Wyatt, who captained England in the 5th Test in 1930 against Australia and who toured India in 1926-27 with the last M.C.C. team, would be given the honour, writes "Onlooker" in the 'Ceylon Observer'.

With Indian cricket thoroughly proven now as first-class after last year's tour in England, the M.C.C. will no doubt send a really strong side out to the East but with the visit of the Australian team to England next year it is unlikely that the probable Test players will be sent out. Thus Sutcliffe, Hammond, Larwood, Verity, Voce, Paynter, Bowes and Leyland may not be included in the touring side. Even without these players a strong side could be chosen by the M.C.C. There will be a general desire to see more amateurs in the team. Cricketers like M. J. C. Allom, L. C. Crawley, A. M. Crawley, Ian Peebles, D. R. Wilcox of Cambridge, and A. G. Hazelrigg should be great draws in India.

NURSE WINS £500 DAMAGES

Doctor And Wife Are Held Guilty Of Libel And Slander

Judgment for £500 damages and costs was entered in the King's Bench Division by Mr. Justice Talbot in favour of Miss Rose Annie Finegan, 50, who has been in the nursing profession for 31 years, and who was once the matron of a nursing-home at Holland Park, W.

Miss Finegan claimed damages for alleged libel and slander from Mrs. Frances Warren Reidy, of The Elms, Belmont-hill, Lewisham, and Dr. Jeremiah Joseph Reidy, Mrs. Reidy's husband.

The first action was against Mrs. Reidy alone, and it was alleged that she told a Miss Bridget Mary Kelly, verbally and in a letter, that Miss Finegan had been dismissed from the nursing home for misconduct and incompetence.

Mrs. Reidy denied having spoken the words, and, in connection with the letter, pleaded that the words were true in their ordinary or natural meaning. She also claimed privilege.

In a second action against Dr. and Mrs. Reidy, Miss Finegan asked for damages for alleged slander and libel contained in shorthand notes taken before a committee of the L.C.C.

In defence, it was denied that the words were spoken. Alternatively, it was pleaded that they were not capable of any defamatory meaning and that they were true in substance and in fact. It was further pleaded that the occasion was privileged.

Miss Finegan, in evidence, denied that she had been addicted to drink and drugs. She agreed, in cross-examination by Mr. H. J. Wallington, for Mrs. Reidy, that she ordered ingredients for cocktails.

Mr. Wallington: Do you think it was right to be buying these cocktail ingredients—martini and gin—besides all the other drinks.

Miss Finegan answered that she did. The cocktails were for herself, Dr. Reidy and Mrs. Reidy, and a woman in the nursing-home who was dying and was allowed to have anything she liked, including champagne.

Mrs. Reidy, giving evidence for the defence, mentioned that she held the nurses' general training certificate and was an alderman of a London borough.

"Have you any grudge against Miss Finegan?" asked Mr. Wallington.—"None whatever," was the answer.—Have you ever intentionally attempted to injure her?—No.

In October, 1930, Mrs. Reidy gave evidence before the L.C.C. Public Control Committee when Miss Finegan's application for a licence in respect of premises in Linden-gardens was being heard. She was not anxious to do so, but looked upon the L.C.C.'s invitation as an order.

Serg. Sullivan: Is this the first time you have been in trouble for defaming a lady?—There was a family affair 16 years ago, and we settled that.

Was there another occasion when a lady complained that you had made reflections upon her character?—I have never heard of it.

The jury awarded Miss Finegan £200 damages in the first action, and £300 in the second.

After judgment had been entered, Mr. Wallington asked for a stay of execution.

His Lordship: I do not see why there should be any stay of execution. You have the right of appeal.

INSURANCE EDUCATION SOCIETY

Renews Activity With Fresh Vigour

An extraordinary general meeting of the Insurance Education Society took place on Wednesday last at 6 p.m. at the office of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, 135, Canning Street, Calcutta, Mr. J. N. Basu, M.L.C., President of the Society, presided.

Dr. S. C. Roy, General Secretary of the Society, explained before the meeting the urgency of restarting the functions of the Society and proceeding with the preparations of starting a college Insurance under the auspices of the Society. The following resolutions amongst others were then passed unanimously.

(1) That as soon as there will be 50 members on the roll of the Society, the Society will be registered under Act XXI of 1860.

(2) That the Governing Body be authorised to draw up a scheme for the conferring of the following diplomas on candidates on the following conditions.

(3) F.I.E.S.—The fellowship of the Insurance Education Society will be given as an Honorary Diploma to persons for conspicuous service or attainments in the field of Indian Insurance.

(b) M.I.E.S.—The Membership Diploma will be conferred on those students who will pass the final examinations of the Insurance College.

(c) Certificates for undergoing training in the College will be given to those students who will fail either to appear at or pass the final examination.

Mr. J. N. Bose in bringing the meeting to a close gave valuable suggestions for the proper administration of the College and guidance of the Governing Body of the same which were highly appreciated.

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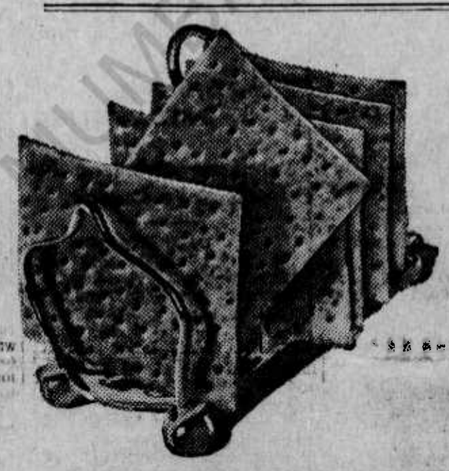

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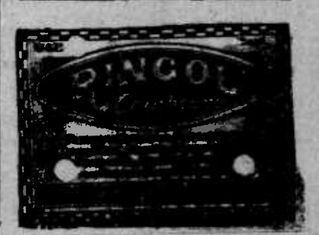

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1933

GANDHIJI HAS GOOD SLEEP & REST.

'Heads I Win, Tails Also' He Remarks To Roy

POOR MAN SENDS 6 PICE POSTAGE STAMPS AS GIFT

POONA, May 23.

"As the fast is nearing its end the official bulletins are becoming shorter", declared one of the doctors attending on Mahatma Gandhi, looking at this morning's half-line bulletin, which stated that Gandhiji had good sleep and rest, and is well.

Among the numerous articles received at "Parnakuti" for Mahatma's breaking of the fast, is a six pice postage stamp sent by a poor man, who in a note says that the money realised by selling the same should be utilized for buying something which Gandhiji would require at the time of breaking his fast.

The note adds that he would have liked to send something more but this was all what he had.

Mahatma is reported to be showing lesser signs of weakness this morning after the night's rest than he showed yesterday.

Dr. Roy this morning asked Gandhiji how he was feeling to which he replied with a chuckle: 'Heads I win, tails also.'—A.P.

DOULATRAM BOUND FOR POONA

Will See Mahatmaji At Purnakuti

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, who was released on Monday from the Byculla House of Correction, and on whom an order of the Commissioner of Police was served asking him to leave Bombay within 24 hours, and to stay in the municipal limits of Hyderabad (Sind), and not return without the permission of the authorities, left on Tuesday morning for Poona to see Mahatmaji

SOLO FLIGHT TO EVEREST

No News Of Airman Wilson

COLOGNE, May 21.

There is still no news of Airman Maurice Wilson.

Carrying a Union Jack, which he says he hopes to place on the peak of Everest, Mr. Maurice Wilson, a member of the London Aero Club, has left Heston in a Gipsy Moth named "Ever Wrest."

Mr. Wilson is a 35-year-old, ex-Officer, who gained the Military Cross during the War. He only did his first solo flight three months ago. His colleagues of the Aero Club think he has not the slightest chance of reaching Mount Everest, but Mr. Wilson is determined to try. His first hop will be as far ar Frieburg, Germany.—Reuter.

BUSINESS DULL ON LONDON EXCHANGE

Poor Wall-Street Advices Responsible

LONDON, May 22.

On the London Stock Exchange although the international political situation was generally regarded more hopefully, business throughout the day was disappointing, which is partly attributed to poor Wall Street advices, and partly to the weakness of most commodity markets, and after a good opening the general tendency became somewhat irregular.

Commodity markets were quiet and generally weaker in sympathy with America. Wall Street was quiet and narrowly irregular.

RUBBER GROWERS MEET

Restriction Schemes Discussed, But No Conclusion Reached

AMSTERDAM, May 22.

The meeting of the Committee of the International Union of the Rubbergrowing Industry discussed various rubber restriction schemes, but owing to the voluminous data to be examined no definite conclusion was reached.

It was decided to convoke a fresh meeting and the date has not yet been determined.

There will be no discussions with British rubber interests until the Dutch growers have reached definite conclusions.—Reuter.

FOUR POWER PACT

Negotiations Still Incomplete

BERLIN, May 22.

It is emphasised by official quarters that although Captain Goering's negotiations at Rome have undoubtedly improved the prospects of an early conclusion of the Four Power Pact, negotiations have not yet been completed.

The Ambassadors of the four Powers concerned were invited to the Foreign Office at Rome this evening to discuss pending questions.—Reuter.

STRANGLED TO DEATH

Pabna Trial Results In Conviction Of Eighteen Accused

PABNA, May 19.

Haru Mondal and seventeen others have sentenced to transportation for life by Mr. K. C. Chunder, Sessions Judge, on charges of entering into a conspiracy and murdering Babu Prangopal Roy, a zemindar and money lender of Munidaha.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

The case for the Crown was that Babu Prangopal Roy was strangled to death in his village home on the 5th Paus last, and that bonds and certain other valuable documents taken away.

On the recommendation of the jury, however, the Judge recommended to the local government the remission of the sentence of once of the prisoners. Alimuddin, after five years and, at the suggestion of the Public Prosecutor, recommended the remission of the sentence of another prisoner, Sooriya, to a similar term.—A.P.

Out of 61 'putni' talukas advertised for sale on May 15, five were sold by auction in the Bogra Collectorate for non payment of arrears of revenue.—A.P.

ALWAR CHIEF FOR EUROPE

To Stay At Mount Abu For One Week Prior To Departure

AJMER, May 23.

The Maharaja of Alwar with his staff passed through Ajmer 'en route' to Mount Abu at 8 this morning. He was accompanied by Maulana Shaukat Ali.

When interviewed the Maulana said that he would accompany the Maharaja up to Abu Road, from where he would catch the Mail for Bombay.

Questioned about the situation in Alwar he expressed his inability to make any statement but paid a high tribute to the unprejudiced policy of the Maharaja of Alwar.

He added that the Maharaja had been very kind to his brother and himself, and they would not have been his friends if he the (Maharaja) had a communal trend of mind.

LEAVING FOR EUROPE.

SIMLA, May 23.

Maharaja of Alwar left Alwar State last night for Mount Abu where he will halt for a week prior to his departure for Europe.—A. P.

MRS. BONNEY'S RETURN FLIGHT

Aeroplane Repaired For Dash To London

CALCUTTA, May 23.

It is understood that Mrs. Harry Bonney, the Australian Airwoman, expects to resume her flight to London to-morrow. It will be recalled that she was delayed for three weeks in Calcutta for repairs to her aeroplane, which crashed near Victoria Point.

Mrs. Bonney's machine has been thoroughly overhauled by the Indian Air Survey Company, and a trial flight took place on Sunday.

It is further understood, that the necessary permits enabling Mrs. Bonney to fly over I and Turkish territory have been received.—A.P.

HARIJAN UPLIFT WORK IN CAWNPORE

(From Our Correspondent)

CAWNPORE, May 22

The Harijan Uplift work is going strong in the city as well as in the district. A batch of cyclists has gone to Chamtampore Tehsil under the leadership of Sjt. Prem Narain. Another batch of workers has been sent to Dekapore Tehsil under Pt. Ambika Prasad Tripathi, while a third under Sjt. Parashu Ram has been sent to Akbarpore Tehsil. Sjts. Brij Behari Mehrotra and Gauri Shankar are working very vigorously in the Pukhrayan Tehsil. In the city, census is being recorded in Bhainsa Godam, while a branch of the Achhat Sewak Mandal has been started in the temple of Sjt. Gauri Shankar Arora and a signboard has been hung up.

PATHAN AMAZON

Kills Army Sweeper

QUETTA, May 22.

A Pathan woman is reported to have shot dead a sweeper of the Military Department and injured another with a gun at Killa Saifullah, Zhob district.

Details are lacking.

POLICE RAIDS IN CHINSURAH

CHINSURAH, May 20.

Prafulla Chandra Sen, has been arrested at Nakunda in Arambagh under the Bengal Public Security Act. Debendralall Roy has been arrested following a raid on his house in Arambagh. Manicklal Pan has been arrested at Arambagh under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A.P.

MONEY LENDER DONE TO DEATH

Eight Persons Sentenced To Transportation

BURDWAN, May 19.

Agreeing with the majority verdict of the jury the Sesrions Judge, Mr. H. G. Weight, has sentenced Nawab Sahana and seven others to transportation for life on charges of murder and conspiracy in connecton with the death of Dr. Akhtar Ali Mondal, a rich money lender of Kulut, a village in the Karna Sub-Division.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the doctor was done to death by the prisoners, when returning home on the evening of March 29, 1932 on horse back.—A.P.

BACK FROM THE ANDAMANS

Life Prisoner Released

BARISAL, May 19.

Bama Charan Mockerjee of Coripore who was sentenced on a charge of murdering a neighbour to transportation for life on June 10, 1015, was released on April 12, 1933 and has returned to his country home. He was 40 years of age at the time of his conviction.

It is reported that when at the Andamans he earned about Rs. 500 which he had brought with him.—A.P.

VILLAGE ARTS AND CRAFTS

Exhibition At Barisal

BARISAL, May 19.

Under the auspices of the Chandrahar H. E. School an exhibition of village arts and industries has been opened. A good collection of ancient Bengali manuscripts, including the works of the Vaishnaba Poet Chandidas, is also being exhibited there.

The latter manuscripts contains several lyrics of the poet hitherto unpublished in any printed edition of hig work.—A. P.

WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Litvinoff Will Lead Russian Delegation

MOSCOW, May 22.

M. Litvinoff will be head of the Russian delegation to the World Economic Conference. The Delegation will include M. Majiauk of the State-planning Comission. M. Maisky, Ambassador in London and M. Ozersky, Assistant People's Commissar of Foreign Trade.—Reuter.

TRANSFERRED TO HIJLI

Congress Dictator Sent Under Police Escort

BOGRA, May 19.

Dr. Abdul Kader Chowdhury, "Dictator" of the local Congress, declared unlawful, who was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment on May 1 and lodged in Bogra Jail, is reported to have been transferred to Hijli under police escort.—A.P.

AMES SAVES KENT

Mitchell Takes 6 Wkts. For 22 Runs

LONDON, May 22.

Batting under difficulties through injured fingers, Ames saved his side with Freeman, who contributed 19, and the pair put on 98 runs in 80 minutes for the ninth wicket.

Ames hoisted his individual century after he was at the wicket for 2 hours and 20 minutes. He scored through magnificent drives and hit 19 boundaries in an innings which lasted 3 hours.

Mitchell proved deadliest after lunch, and in one spell he returned the analysis of 11 overs, 4 maidens, 22 runs and 6 wickets in 50 minutes.—Reuter.

DOPE KINGS GO TO JAIL

Two Muslims Get Nine Months R. I. And Fine For Dealing In Dangerous Drugs

Two Mahomedans Babu Iqubal and Mulla Rashid, who were charged with conspiracy to import and export dangerous drugs, were convicted and sentenced to undergo nine months rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 250 in default three months, and to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default six months' respectively, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on Tuesday.

In December last the Excise Police acting on certain information obtained sanction to intercept letters addressed by the second accused at Bhendy Bazaar. The letters were intercepted and photographed and subrequently delivered to the first accused.

CONSPIRACY FORMED.

The letters disclosed that the first and second accused had entered into a conspiracy to import and export dangerous drugs such as cocaine and opium between December 1932 and March 1933.

In one of the letters the first accused wrote to say that he would be in Bombay on the 19th March and that he would be travelling by the Frontier Mail. Inspector Hudson laid a trap for him and when the first accused Babu Iqubal arrived in Bombay from Ujjain he was followed to a house in Bhendy Bazaar where both the accused were present and they were immediately arrested.

The premises weree searched and 20-1/2 pounds of opium valued at Rs. 2,500 were recovered from a box.

The accused pleaded guilty and were convicted and sentenced as stated.

C. P. HINDUS FOR NARENDRANATH'S MOVE

SAUGOR, May 22

(From Our Correspondent)

The following resolutions were passed at the session of the Hindu Sabha Conference which opened at Saugor on the 17th of May and continued for a day more, under the presidentship of Dr. Moonje.

This Conference puts on record its approval of the proposal of Raja Narendra Nath, President of the Punjab Hindu Provincial Sabha Conference, recently held at Multan for the establishment of the Hindu Minority Board, and directs the Hindu Provincial Sabha of the province to co-operate heartily in giving effect to the proposal.

This Conference expresses its entire approval of resolution concerning the White Paper adopted by the Joint Conference of the Working Committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha with the Hindu and Sikh members of the Central Legislature and warns the Government that until the constitution provides for the automatic growth to complete self-government there will not be peace and contentment among the people and the struggle against the government will not cease.

MUSLIM REBELLION IN HINDU STATES.

This Conference condemns the efforts that are made by the Moslims to raise rebellions against the Hindu States and calls upon the Hindus of the States to establish Hindu Sabhaiyats bodies, of the Hindu Maha Sabha in their states, with the object of bringng about Sanghatan of the Hindus for their protection from Moslim aggression for vindication of their rights as citizens.

PROTECTION FOR SMALL POWERS

PARIS, May 22.

The new version of the Four Power Pact on which agreement is reported to have been reached at Rome, is understood to protect the small powers, and enclose treaty revision in the straitjacket of the treaty.—Reuter.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES TO BE TAXED

Labourities Incensed At Chancellor's Proposal Ask MacDonald To Resign

LONDON, May 22.

Indignation caused in Labour circles at Mr. Neville Chamberlain's proposal in his Budget Speech to make co-operative societies liable to income-tax reached a climax to-day, when the Chancellor introduced a resolution in the House of Commons for the taxation of Societies on undistributed profits.

The Chancellor denied that the resolution was a move against the co-operative movement.

Sir Stafford Cripps (Labour) declared that it was a definite attack on co-operative societies. He declared that as Mr. MacDonald had pledged himself during the election campaign not to tax co-operative societies, Sir Stafford thought it was impossible for him to remain in the Government.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that his election statement had been distorted by the co-operative societies. He reaffirmed his opposition to any taxation of co-operative dividends, declaring that he would not remain a member of any government which taxed them.—Reuter.

HINDU RELIGIOUS TRUSTS

Bill In C. P. Council For Better Management

PACHMARHI, May 19

(By Mail)

Two important bills to be introduced in the ensuing autumn session of the C. P. Legislative Council stand in the name of the Hon Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, Minister for Education.

The first is the Central Provinces Hindu Religious and Charitable Trusts Bill 1933 which provides or the better management and administration of certain Hindu religious and Charitable Public Trusts. It is pointed out that the general level of management of the Hindu religious endowments in the province is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and that trust funds and trust property are frequently diverted to objects foreign to the purpose of the trust. Section 92 of the Civil Prcedure Code is not sufficient to cope with the existing difficulties. It is therefore, considered necessary to undertake the present legislation for the purpose.

The Bill is based largely on the Mussalman Wakf Act 42 of 1923 and on the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act 2 of 1927, and in framing it the desirability of restricting inspection and control through the agency of a Board and the Subsidiary Committees to the minimum necessary has been kept in view.

The other piece of legislation is the Central Provinces Cattle Diseases Bill 1933—a very important bill being the first of its kind in India.

It is to provide for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases among cattle in the Central Provinces. The province does not breed cattle in sufficient numbers and the local supply has to be augmented annually by the importation of a large number of cattle from the States, on its northern borders. The movement of these large herds is at present unregulated and constituted a potent agency for the dissemination of dangerous cattle diseases which destroys stock worth lakhs of rupees every year. The necessity of regulating the importation and passage of these cattle has often been urged upon the Government, both by the veterinary officers of the province and the Board of Agriculture and the Royal Commission on Agriculture recommended Central legislation to deal with the problem comprehensively. As the problem is urgent and an all India measure, may take time to enact, the local Government has decided to undertake the present legislation.

EUROPEAN TITLE FOR JACK HOOD

Belgian Opponent Disqualified ' Third Round

LONDON, May 22.

At Birmingham to-day Jack Hood won the International Boxing Unions' European Welterweight Championship defeating Adrien Anneet (Belgium), who was disqualified in the third round of a fifteen round bout.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

Temporary Advance Of Monsoon In Arabian Sea

POONA, May 23.

The Bay depression has intensified and is centred this mirning near latitude 14 deg. north and logitude 90 deg. east. It is likely to intensify further and move in some northerly direction. The monsoon is strong to the south of the centre of the depression, and fairly widespread rain has fallen in Burma. Thunderstorms have caused extensive rain in Assam and Bengal with a few falls in Bihar and Orissa. A temporary advance of the monsoon is also occurring in the southeast Arabian Sea and extensive and locally heavy rain has fallen in Malabar; Trivandrum reporting seven inches

Thunderstorms have also caused nearly general rain in Mysore and Southeast Madras, and local rain in Bombay Deccan, East Central Provinces and East Central India, and a few falls on the North Madras Coast, Madras Deccan and Konkan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair half an inch; Diamond Island one and a half; Yamethin one; Bassein and Minbu threequarters; Mergui, Tavoy, Rangoon, Monywa and Lashio a half; Kyaukpyu and Bhamo a quarter; Maymyo three; Jessore two; Gauhati and Mymensingh one and a half, Darjeeling, Balasore and Purnea one; Tezpur, Narayanganj, and Dinajpur threequarters; Silchar Shillong, Bogra, Jalpaiguria and Chaibasa a half; Berhampur, and Naya Dumka a quarter; Pendra threequarters; Chanda a half; Newgong a quarter; Trivandrum seven; Negapatam and Coimbatore two; Cuddalore one and a half; Mysore, Cochin and Salem one; Trichinopoly, Vellore, Mercara, and Kodaikanal threequarters; Bijapur, Cooncor and Nellore a half; Sholapur, Calicut, Madura and Anantapur a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Burma, Assam and Bengal and extend in Bihar and Orissa. Rainfall will extend and increase along the West Coast of the Peninsula, extend in Deccan and continue in Mysore and Southeast Madras.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely in Malabar and Kanara during the next 36 hours and will begin in Burma within 48 hours.—A. P.

BADANGANJ FIRING CASE

CHINSURAH, May 19.

In the course of his evidence in the Badanganj firing case before the Sadr Sub-Divisional Officer at Chinsurah, Sub-Inspector Syed Ahmed stated that he had fired two shots from his revolver and not six as stated.—A.P.

CONGRESS WORKER RELEASED

KANDI, May 19.

Krishna Chandra Chakravarty, a Congress worker and an organiser of the local Khadi Ashram, has been released from the Dum-Dum Special Jail on serving imprisonment for 1-1/2 years.—A.P.

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